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BIOGRAPHICAL MEMOIRS OF SIR WILLIAM SIDNEY SMITH, KNIGHT OF THE GRAND CROSS OF THE MILITARY SWEEDISH ORDER OF THE SWORD, AND REAR-ADMIRAL OF THE BLUE IN THE SERVICE OF HIS BRITANNIC MAJESTY.

"He, (the grandfather of Sir Sidney) requested, in his will, that, while a musket or a ship remained to the country, his children would never embark in trade."

Public Characters, 1798-9.

IF there have occurred many melancholy instances of degeneracy in the descendants of illustrious men, examples are not wanting of those in whose minds the consideration of ancestorial worth has been productive of the noblest consequences. It is, indeed, from characters of this description, that the highest degree of intellectual and moral exertion may be expected. Notwithstanding the general instability of mortal affairs, and the transitory nature of human glory, there has not seldom been found, in some families, through a brilliant succession of years, a species of hereditary greatness; not only a transmission, from sire to son, of featural resemblance, but a transfusion of the same spirit—a generation, as it were, of personal habits, feelings, and views—a disposition for the same pursuits, and qualifications for the same achievements. When Elijah has ascended, the mantle has fallen on Elisha.

"The French nobility," says one of his ancestors, in a letter to the father of the subject of the present biography, "are compelled to deliver up their swords when they become merchants or traders. The rule, (he adds) is a wise one. Nothing so degrades the spirit of a gentleman, nothing so destroys that conscious pride which is its very root, as commerce." These sentiments appear to have made a lasting impression on the reflection of the person to whom they were paternally addressed. He entered early into the military service of his country; and he has lived to behold, in his immediate offspring, the realization of those honours to which his family had uniformly aspired *.

William Sidney Smith, the eldest son † of Captain Smith, by Mary, daughter of Pinkney Wilkinson, esq. an opulent merchant, was born in 1764, about four years after their marriage, in the parish of St. Ann's, Soho, Westminster. He acquired the rudiments of an excellent education at Tunbridge school, under the superintendance of the celebrated Vicessimus Knox. Being removed to Bath, when about nine years old, he was placed under the tuition of Mr. Morgan of that city. He commenced his maritime career in 1777.

As it seems difficult to ascertain the exact time of its occurrence, the reader is here presented with the following memorable passage in Sir Sidney's life, from pages 154-5 of the *Northern Summer*.—"Sir Sidney," observes Mr. Carr, in that work, "forming one of my favourite heroes, I will run the hazard of being blamed for deviating from my narrative a little, and for detaining the reader an extra moment, to relate a singular prepossession he felt, when a youth, of his fame, and the theatre of his future glory, which has just occurred to my memory. Being sent, some years since, on shore upon the

* Captain Smith (the father of Sir Sidney) accompanied Lord Sackville, as his aid-de-camp, in the war of 1756, but quitted the service on the termination of the court-martial held respecting the conduct of his noble friend at Minden. He afterwards obtained a place in the royal household. He has since retired, in a vigorous and happy old age, to a villa, near Dover, built and fitted up under his own directions. It was in this retirement that Captain Smith had the happiness to receive, by express from the Admiralty, the intelligence of Sir Sidney having escaped from imprisonment in France, and arrived safe in London, in May 1798.

† He has one brother, Mr. Spencer Smith, who formerly held a diplomatic situation at the Ottoman court.

Irish coast, with a brother officer who is now holding a deservedly high situation in the service, to look for some deserters from their ship, after a long fatiguing and fruitless pursuit, they halted at a little inn to refresh themselves; having dined, Sir Sidney on a sudden became silent, and seemed lost in meditation: 'My dirk for your thoughts,' exclaimed his friend, gently tapping him on the shoulder, 'what project, Sidney, has got possession of you now?' 'My good fellow,' replied the young warrior, his expressive countenance brightening as he spoke, 'you will, no doubt, suppose me a little disordered in my mind; but I have been thinking, that, before twelve years shall have rolled over my head, I shall make the British arms triumphant in the Holy Land!' We need not knock at the cabinet door of St Cloud, to know how splendidly this prediction was verified."

There seems no reason either to question the authenticity of this anecdote, or to doubt the existence of the presentiment it exhibits. No man ever yet attained any real estimation and eminence in society, who did not, at some moments of his life, feel in himself confident of the distinction to which he was destined. It is the character of true magnanimity to anticipate its own elevation.

Shortly after his entering into the navy, our hero was removed to the Sandwich, commanded by Captain Young. Previously, however, to his actual embarkation under that officer, he had completed a course of maritime studies, and, in conformity with the indulgencies and allowances then made, was for some time rated as belonging to the service. He was rapidly promoted. From the Alcide, of 74 guns, wherein he was raised, in 1780, to the rank of fifth lieutenant, he was advanced to that of commander of the Fury, a sloop of 18 guns, on the Jamaica station; and (May the 7th, 1783) again raised to the higher station of post captain, by commission, appointing him to the Nemesis, a frigate of 28 guns.

Ardent and enterprising in the highest degree, a state of inactivity must, more than any other, seem most insupportable to the subject of this narrative. Peace having been concluded among the belligerent powers, and the Nemesis, after a short interval, being consequently ordered to England, where she was, on her arrival, put out of commission and dismantled, Captain Smith, contemplating the prospect of a rupture between Sweden and Russia, in 1788, obtained permission to enter into the service of the former. This war, it will be recollected, commenced with an attempt on the part of the Swedish admiral, to destroy the Russian fleet in its own harbour. The Duke of Sudermania, ambitious of creating for his country that naval preponderancy which her situation authorised, willingly accepted the offers of foreign officers, especially British, to enter into his fleets. To his friends, indeed, he was accustomed to lament, that, while Sweden abounded in naval facilities, in whatsoever was requisite to the building or supplies of shipping, these resources had existed wholly useless, except as they were suffered to contribute essentially to the strength of other maritime countries.

Towards, therefore, the latter end of April, 1790, the grand fleet of Sweden, consisting of twenty-three ships of the line, and eighteen frigates, under the command of the Duke of Sudermania, sailed for Carlscrona, in the province of Smaland: his real views were, the capture of Revel, in which port a division of the Russian fleet was then riding at anchor, and, of course, the destruction of that force. Secure in the imagination that, from the stormy temperament of the northern seas, the duke could not continue on their coasts, the Russians, by thus neglecting the means of defence, enabled him (May 13, 1791), to enter the port of Revel, and in a great measure execute his purpose.—"The Duke of Sudermania," said Sir Sidney Smith, speaking of this engagement, "is almost the only man alive who in the midst of a battle knows what he is about: he knows how to wait for his purpose, and therefore will seldom miss it." The King (Gustavus the Third), now assumed the command of the Swedish fleet.

It was necessary that the Swedes should think of returning to their own ports. During these transactions, however, the Cronstadt division of the Russian squadrons had sailed to the

assistance of their comrades at Revel: the Russians, being thus between the Swedish navy and its ports, seized a narrow pass, through which their antagonists were to proceed in the now commenced retreat. In this predicament, the Swedish sovereign had recourse to the advice of a counsel of war. Here Sir Sidney, though present, had no right, as a stranger, to deliver any opinion. Observing, however, the impatience visible in his looks, "Let us hear," said Gustavus, "what this Englishman advises." The Swedes having approached the pass, the Russian fleet formed, at this juncture, two lines upon each side of the streight. Sir Sidney advised the forcing of the streights; a measure executed with such felicity, that the Swedes regained their ports without any considerable loss.

Scarcely had the king re-entered his own ports, and made a successful attempt to arrest the further progress of his opponents, when the Prince of Nassau, admiral of the Cronstadt division, advanced (June the 9th) towards the Swedish shores, in line of battle. "A battle," said Sir Sidney, "equally offered by one party and accepted by the other, contrary to all the rules of war, was fought, as it commenced, rather in the spirit of chivalry than according to any rules of naval tactics!" It terminated in a complete victory on the part of the Swedes.

Upon this happy result, the king ordered all the officers to be introduced to him, one by one. Gustavus took each of them by the hand, and dismissed him with the words—"Sir, you are a brave man." When, at length, he addressed Sir Sidney Smith—"Sir," said he, "you are an *Englishman*." The victory being quickly followed by a pacification, Sir Sidney returned from his foreign service.

It was for his conduct during these hostilities that Gustavus * conferred on Sir Sidney Smith the Grand Cross of the Swedish Order of the Sword. In a letter, written by Gustavus, to our present sovereign, accompanying the honourable insignia, "We have returned your majesty," says the former, "what we had borrowed for our use during the late war, and what, had it been less valuable, we should have endeavoured to have retained. Captain Smith is an officer whom we shall long remember with gratitude." Sir Sidney had the gratification of being invested with the Grand Cross, and other insignia of the order, by the hands of his Britannic Majesty, at St. James's palace.

(*To be continued.*)

* "The friendship and confidence," observes Mr. Carr, whose Northern Tour we have already quoted, "with which Gustavus the Third, of Sweden, honoured the heroic Sir Sidney Smith, is well known. The king first conceived an attachment for him, from the resemblance which he thought, and which he frequently was heard to observe, existed between the face of the Hero of Acre and that of Charles the Twelfth."

MANNERS OF THE PEOPLE OF LIMA.

(From "The Present State of Peru.")

THE account of Lima, the capital of Peru, and of its various establishments occupies a considerable portion of the volume; but contains little that is calculated to satisfy curiosity, or to excite interest. The ladies of Lima are not less fashionably, nor less extravagantly disposed, it seems, than those of London, as the following complaints of a man who had an extravagant wife, addressed to the Academy of Lima, may serve to demonstrate.

"To you, gentlemen, as true lovers of the country, I have recourse for counsel, and for relief from the anxieties, sufferings, and perplexities, which oppress and drive me to despair.

"I am a reputable and well-disposed man, very much at your service, gentlemen, and wedded to a lady of great judgment and talents, according to vulgar report;—well born, and of a gentle disposition, possessing many graces and accomplishments, and endued with a rare wit. A certain friend of mine, a great observer in these matters, has noticed in her twenty-five different modes of laughing, and more than forty of looking. As a proof of her vivacity, he says that he has never seen her either gape or stretch herself, notwithstanding she has passed

four nights in succession without sleep. In short, she is a precious pearl, and the theme of all the assemblies.

"We will now take a view of the reverse of the medallion, which I shall describe with all possible fidelity. The same nymph, so gracious, and gifted with so many choice and exalted qualities, is the cause of my principal torments. I have a settled annual income of little more than a thousand piastres; to which certain perquisites, usually denominated by evil-disposed persons manos puercas (illicit profits), being added, my revenue may be estimated at two thousand. I sincerely wish that I had millions to lay at the feet of my spouse, but I can assure you that I have not more than I have mentioned. Now to proceed to a recital of my troubles. She never misses a play; and at the bull-feasts she must have her gallery provided. In the winter season come the excursions, and the extra excursions, to the mountains; the promenades, and the extra-promenades, to the banks of the Amancaes river; and, to crown the whole, she must set out to see the tower of Atocongo, otherwise the house would be thrown into disorder. In the summer, the evenings are passed at the promenade of la Piedra Lisa. She regularly bathes with a female companion, and after having quitted the bath, takes a store of the refreshments and fruits that are hawked about. The regular meals within doors are not on that account a jot diminished.

"From time to time, we keep the festivals of Lurin, that of San Pedro De Chorrillo, the one which is celebrated at Bellavista, those of San Christoval, Santiago Del Cercado, and the other peregrinations with which you are well acquainted, without reckoning, once a week at least, a day fixed by one of her companions for an excursion to a garden or plantation in the vicinity. Not an ecclesiastic takes the religious habit, nor a nun, nor a monk even, the vows, but she is the first to hasten to the ceremony. At the festivals of the Blessed Virgin, and the masses of the new year, her devotion is incredible: she scarcely sleeps on those days, that she may not lose any of these holy assemblies. But what deprives me of all patience is this, that in the midst of these rambles, and not satisfied with them, she never absents herself from a public execution. She knows to a minute when a capital punishment is to be inflicted on one; when another is to be whipped; and on these mornings she rises early, makes a hasty breakfast, and we set out for the square. I have not yet done. When one of the lottery clerks passes by the house, during the few hours she is within doors, she calls him in, and after a long chit-chat about the chances past, present, and to come, stakes on four numbers at the least, which, with as many smaller adventures, amount to eight piastres per month:—'pay them, my soul,' she repeats, addressing herself to me; 'I have not any loose cash about me!' One day, to my great misfortune, she had a hit; but such was the concourse of female visitants and their attendants, to partake of the treat, and so many the presents distributed on the occasion, that I may say proverbially, 'the tart cost me a loaf,' or, in other words, I was obliged to make considerable disbursements, the hundred and twenty-five piastres gained by our fortunate adventure not sufficing to defray the expenses.—These things tormented me not a little; but who is capable of resisting a lady?

"As the fruit of our marriage, we have three little boys, whose rearing is confided to the nurse, and to a certain female, the bosom friend of my wife, who is the oracle of the house. We will leave this subject of the children, however, till another opportunity, as the discussion would lead us too far, and proceed to our more immediate object.

"I have already mentioned my receipts and revenues: we shall now see what are the expenditures. The rent of the house amounts to four hundred and fifty piastres: and still the lady is not satisfied, because the parlour, she observes, is too small for country dances. The ordinary expenses of house-keeping, in eating and shoe-leather, are not less than a thousand piastres. The extraordinaries of calash and mule, promenade-

and visits, exceed six hundred. Here then we find somewhat more than the two thousand piastres which I am able to scrape together with all my intelligence. But how are we to be clad? And how are the physician and surgeon, who make at least a hundred visits in the year, some for the lying-in, others to the mother, and others to the baby, to be paid? According to a computation I have made, on an average for five years, four faldellins are required for the summer, and at least two for the winter, in addition to which last, a thousand supernumerary dresses are needed, because the faldellin which served for one occasion is not to be brought out in a hurry for another. How is all this to be discharged? And, finally, where are the means to pay the goldsmith who renews the fashions, the tailor who invents, changes, and re-changes them, and, more especially, the merchant who delivers to my wife, on credit, the satins, plushes, velvets, &c.? I am truly so perplexed, that I know not how to turn myself. The commodes, the canopy, the ornamented paper, and the dial which stands on the table, are still unpaid for. I owe more than the one half of the amount of the calash, for which I bargained two years ago, and which is already in a ruinous condition. I am indebted for the whole of the fashionable hammock in which we now sleep, my wife having given the other to her bosom friend. I owe I know not how much to the tailor, shoe-maker, washerman, cigarre-maker, poulterer, peruke-maker, to my barber, and to how many others I cannot say. All I know is, that a few days ago I saw an account at the house of the shoemaker, amounting to no less than one hundred and eighty-five piastres, for shoes for my blessed spouse. I appeal to your conscience and good understanding, gentlemen! what would you do under such embarrassments? Afford me your advice, &c."

ANECDOTES AND SKETCHES.

CHARACTER OF A JUDGE.—"The character of an AMBITIOUS JUDGE is, in my opinion, very dangerous to public justice; and if I were a sole legislator, it should be enacted—that *every judge*, as well as bishop, *should remain for life in the place* (rank or station) *which he first accepted.*"—*Sir William Jones.* See his Life, by Lord Teignmouth, 8vo. Vol. II. p. 240.

DEATH.—"Death, if we look at it fairly, is only a change of place; every departure of a friend is a sort of death; and we are all continually dying, and reviving." Letter of *Sir W. Jones.*

POLITICAL SONNETS.—"I cannot but like your sonnets, *(Sir W. Jones to Geo. Harding, esq.)* yet wish you would abstain from politics, which add very little to the graces of poetry.

JUDICIAL ASTROLOGY.—When Louis the Fourteenth was attacked with his final malady, *Madame Du Barri*, the ascendant of his court, was compelled to retire from Versailles. She then found occasion to recollect the "Almanack of Liege," the "Francis Moore" of the continent, which had created in her great uneasiness of mind, and of which she had laboured to suppress all the current copies! For, amongst its predictions for April, 1774, was the following—"a Lady in the highest favour will act her last part." *Madame Du Barri* frequently said, "I wish this odious month of April were over!" According, however, to the prognostication of Liege, the favourite then acted "her last part;" for the king died in May, 1774.

LOCAL ATTACHMENT.—"I cannot quit England," says Mr. CARR, on commencing the narrative of his "Northern Summer, (1804) or Travels round the Baltic," without casting a lingering look upon my favourite little town of Totness, where, as a characteristic, *family alliances are so carefully preserved, that one death generally stains half the town black*; and where nature has so united the charms of enlightened society to those of romantic scenery, that had a certain wit but tasted of the former, he would have spared the whole county in which it stands, and would not have answered, when requested to declare his opinion of the good people of Devon, that the farther he travelled westward, the more per-

suaded he was that the wise men came from the east."

STATE OF BRITISH INDIA.—"India is yet secure, and improveable beyond imagination; it is not, however, in such a state of security, but that *wise politicians may, with strong well-timed exertions, and well-applied address, contrive to lose it.*"

Sept. 7, 1786. Sir WM. JONES.

THE MINISTRY.—"It is said, (but we only speak the language of rumour) when the names and the appointments of the new ministry were submitted to his Majesty, *it is said* he archly observed—'would not this list of *clever* fellows be improved by the intermixture of more men of *character?*' It was answered, 'The French ministers and agents are not distinguished for *their* good characters!'—'Ho! Ho! is that the reason?'" *Critical Review, June* 1806.

"He (Mr. Pitt) made it his dying request to his Majesty, to be advised by Lord Grenville in the choice of his ministry." *Ditto, p.* 185.

REVOLUTION OF OPINIONS.—"If a great change is to be made in human affairs, the minds of men will be fitted to it; the general opinions and feelings will draw that way. Every fear, every hope, will forward it; and then *they who persist in opposing this mighty current in human affairs, will appear rather to resist the decrees of Providence itself, than the mere designs of men.* They will not be resolute and firm, but perverse and obstinate."

Burke's Three Memorials on French Affairs; written in the years 1791, 1792, *and* 1793.

MILTON AND SIR W. JONES.

To the Editor of the Universal Mag.

SIR,

THE "Constant Reader," who, in page 8, of your last, requests an explanation of a passage in Sir W. Jones's Works (vol. ii. p. 442) has entirely mistaken the sense.

Sir W. Jones enumerates, in that page, several passages of Apollonius Rhodensis, which Virgil, who was indebted to the perusal of that author, in a considerable degree, for the harmony of his verse, has translated into the Latin language with success. Among others, he produces that which your inquirer quotes, but having unfortunately adjoined the words "*quod sumpsit etiam Miltonus,*" to the "*Personarum commutatio*" which I am about to notice, your correspondent has very erroneously imagined that Sir W. J. gave the two Latin verses as his own.

The place where Virgil has made use of the words in question is not stated by that illustrious scholar: but they are to be found as follow—(Æn. viii. 291), and are applied to Hercules:

——— *Ut duros mille labores*
Rege sub Eurysthao, fatis Junonis iniquæ,
Pertulerit; TU *nubigenas*, INVICTE bimembres,
Hylæúm et Pholúm et manu, tu Cressia mactas
Prodigia, &c.

In these lines it is to be observed that, after speaking of Hercules in the third person, *qui*, Virgil suddenly addresses him in the *second*, in order to elicit a more animated effect; which practice was sanctioned by Appolonius, and several other ancient authors.

Sir W. J. terms this abrupt address "Ea personarum commutatio, *quod sumpsit etiam Miltonus.*"

The inversion of Milton's style is well known, sometimes bordering on affectation or obscurity; and these words of the justly-admired commentator, present no other meaning to the mind of any one who reads them with attention to the idiom of the Roman language, than—"*that transition of the grammatical person, which Milton has adopted,*" or which he was in the *habit* of employing.

To adduce even a moderate number of instances, from the works of Milton, would intrench too far upon your limits; but, as Sir W. Jones did not think it necessary to indicate any peculiar place where Milton in this respect follows Virgil, &c. I will endeavour to impart to your querest that passage in our poet which resembles most closely this quotation from Virgil:

"——— Still expressing *(celebrating)*
The Son of God, with God-like force indued

Against th' Attempter of *thy* Father's Throne,
And *thief* of Paradise: him, long of old,
Thou didst rebel, and down from Heaven cast
With all, &c."

PARADISE REGAINED, B. iv. 601.

I here trace a resemblance in seven points.

Primarily, "*The Son of God:*" This character agrees with the birth of Hercules.

2. Virgil's Address was recited by Evander's subjects during a feast: the angels celebrated the Messiah "*as he fed.*"—(*Vide* Milton)
3. "*With God-like force indued:* Every reader will perceive the propriety of the application of this epithet to Hercules.
4. "And *thief* of Paradise:" Hercules vanquished several of these characters.
5. The nature of the triumph: *i. e.* over the infernal powers: The Roman says, a line or two farther on, "*Te stygii tremuere lacus.*"
6. The monsters of antiquity, the enemies of mankind, are not unaptly compared to the inhabitants of Hell.
7. The transition from the third person to the second.

I might, perhaps, subject myself to the charge of hyper-criticism, by affecting to discern any resemblance between "*tu Cressia mactas Prodigia,*" and "*him, long of old, thou didst rebel.*" and I shall therefore conclude, for the present, by subscribing myself, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

Tower Hill,
Aug. 7, 1806. DUIDIUS, L. S.

THE RETREAT.

No. II.

"In ancient times, *when maids in thought were pure,*
When eyes were artless, and the look demure;
Then the wide ruff the well-turn'd neck enclos'd,
And heaving breasts within the stays repos'd!
— — — — — — — —
The bosom *now* its panting beauties shows;
The experienced eye resistless glances throws!"

GAY.

"*NUNQUAM minus solus quam cum solus*" was the sentiment of Cicero, as expressed in his book "De Officiis;" and Milton has declared, in his "Paradise Lost," that "Solitude is sometimes best society." I have long professed all possible deference both for the philosophy of Cicero and the poetry of Milton; and on the opinion here cited from these illustrious writers, as well as on many other points, I am free to declare that they have my deliberate concurrence.

My readers are already informed, that it was but recently I mustered up resolution enough to emerge from *The Retreat* in which, for divers and important reasons, I had long immured myself. Such, indeed, has been the inscrutableness of my retirement, so completely did I contrive to elude the vigilance of inquiry, that I am accused of having decamped even from my friends, with an alacrity as earnest as though I had been hunted out only by enemies. But "*nunquam minus solus quam cum solus*"—never less alone than when alone! If I have been unusually estranged from others, I have become better acquainted with myself; if I have missed some opportunities for observing the shifting scenery of life, and the actors on this stage of existence, it may at least be supposed that, having all this while tasked and examined myself, I am qualified more justly to appreciate the events of which I shall be a spectator, and the persons with whom I chance to consociate. This is the advantage that I imagine myself to have acquired by seclusion and meditation.

The recluse is always peculiarly sensible to a change or revolution in manners. Accustomed to the investigation of past times, and frequently abstracting himself from all contemporary considerations, he comes occasionally into a new world, where he contemplates, with more anxiety than men of a different character would suppose, the alterations that have taken place since his voluntary

banishment from public avocations and amusements. To him, at this his re-appearance on the great theatre of human action, every object seems to demand his notice. He perceives the slightest deviation from the order of things to which he was accustomed; and, when the first attraction of novelty has passed away, some time must elapse before he can reconcile himself to all he hears and all he beholds.

It was in a temper of the kind I have just described, that, sallying from my obscurity, I again mingled with the busy, the indolent, and the gay. Always passionately attached to my fair countrywomen, these very naturally first caught my attention. Ah! it was now that I felicitated myself on having once more arrived at the promenade of social life. How, I was panting to exclaim in the enthusiastic language of poetry—

" How are the sex improv'd in amorous arts!
What new-found lures they shew, what dangerous parts!"

For mere featural fascination, I never could be persuaded to avow any admiration. To me, who dwell with most complacency on what the French term the phisionomie of beauty, or a countenance expressive of character, and who prefer a fine form, gracefully attired, and moving with effect, as the perfection of personal charm in a woman; could a vision more enchanting have appeared, than the Sylphiad figures that continually floated before my eyes, as I paced the splendid ranks of female display? Some cynical tongues, indeed, ventured pevishly to mutter their disapprobation of the prevailing manners and modes. " Instead of waiting," said these, " as formerly, to be courted by men, women are become the suitors of that sex from whom they ought to experience nothing but the most respectful homage. Can any thing be so unbecoming as the present race of half-undressed ladies?—any thing more repulsive than their bold and unauthorized advances towards the men, whom they seem determined to carry, as it were, by assault? What wise man," they continued " would wish to find himself the proprietor of that of which every man seems invited to become the possessor! Where the natural offences of delicacy are removed, the soil itself must soon be exposed to every tresspasser."

I confess that this conversation startled me from my dream of enjoyment. Beginning, however, to review the matter, my apprehensions gradually subsided: I even formed, at least to myself, many excuses, if not apologies, for the fair ones whose conduct I had heard so severely arraigned. Man (thought I) is but man; and why from woman is to be exacted more than woman perhaps can perform? Yes, poor human nature is still poor human nature!—Besides, if men have declined to solicit the favours of women, is there not an unavoidable necessity that woman should demand the attentions of man; that she should insist on the due fulfillment of her rights? One of the parties must advance. When the mountain would not come to Mahomet, Mahomet felt it no disgrace to proceed to the mountain.

The ladies will, at any rate, find some compensation in this arrangement of the intercourse of the sexes. Being at liberty to make the first overtures towards love, they may exercise the privilege—it is no trivial one!—of choosing partners for themselves. They can now elect whom they please; and, unless extremely unfortunate in the object of their choice, they must generally prove successful. The other sex will, at the same time, be effectually emancipated from the insufferable fatigue formerly attending on long courtships. Both sexes, indeed, on this system, cannot fail of soon coming to a good understanding with each other.

Maids, therefore, may again be, *if ever they were so*, as " pure in thought," as they please; but, for my part, I must deprecate any attempt to impose, even upon maids, the task of feigning either " artless eyes" or " demure looks." Not for me, be the " neck by ruff enclosed," —nor " the breast reposing in stays." For me—while

Experienc'd eyes resistless glances throw,
Let bosoms still their panting beauties show!

ON THE NATURE OF ANIMAL INSTINCT.

" Haud, equidem credo, quia sit divinitùs illis
Ingenium, aut rerum fato prudentia major."
VIRG.

IT is somewhat extraordinary, that the most able writers have differed widely respecting those actions of animals, which are generally termed *instinctive*; and that some of them have even DENIED altogether the existence of such a faculty as *instinct*. It is, perhaps, not a difficult task to point out inconsistencies in the theories of several philosophers, of high authority in the walks of speculative science; and if any view of the matter can be pointed out, by which all the inconsistencies may be reconciled, the simple statement of it will be a sufficient apology for any appearance of presumption, in daring to point a lance against the shield of Locke, and Priestley, and Hume, and Darwin.

The general notion of the term *instinct*, cannot perhaps be more briefly and perspicuously expressed, than in the words of Dr. Paley:—" An instinct is a propensity prior to experience, and independent of instruction." *(Nat. Theol.)*.—Any of the arts of animals may be adduced as an illustration. The identity of the structure of the nests, for instance, of all birds of the same species, of those which are making a first attempt, and those which have built nests in previous seasons, seems to afford indubitable evidence that the young have acted independent of instruction, and the old have derived no additional skill from experience. There has been no comparison of ideas on the subject; no reasoning here: *instinct* alone has actuated the little architects.

Several questions of importance then naturally suggest themselves. What is this disputed power of INSTINCT? What is its efficient physical cause? What other terms have the philosophers, above-mentioned, employed to designate it? or how have they endeavoured to resolve it into the other animal faculties?

All natural actions, I conceive, where *reason* has no interference (I do not mean to deny, however, that some animals possess a small portion of this faculty) all such actions must be referred to one of the three following causes:—to a divine something, an immediate impulse from the Deity; to the necessary action of an invariable law in the body acting;—or, lastly, to some corporeal sensation. Let us examine from which of these sources we can fairly deduce all the phenomena of animal instincts.

It is well known that many authors, with a spirit more commendable for piety than for the rigid investigation of fact, have strenuously maintained that instinct is nothing but a divine something, a celestial emanation, which works, in animals, all those admirable operations of their art.

" Esse apibus partem divinæ mentis et haustus
Œtherios dixere: Deum namque ire per omnes
Terrasque, tractusque maris, cœlumque profundum."
VIRG. GEORG. IV.

It is instinct, under this acceptation, that the philosophers already alluded to have so strenuously and so successfully opposed This hypothesis would render our philosophy somewhat occult, whilst, at the same time, it reduced the poor animals to mere passive machines. We think Dr. Darwin's argument on this subject is unanswerable; namely, that these supposed divine impulses often lead to *mistaken* ends. Now it were impious to consider the notion of divine influence for a moment compatible with mistake. It must be unerring in its operations.

It is well known that the hen will sit with equal assiduity, during the period of incubation, upon pieces of chalk, as upon eggs:—she will also rear a supposititious offspring with maternal care.

" At Elford, near Litchfield, the Rev. Mr. Sawley had taken the young ones out of a hare, which had been shot: they were alive, and the cat, who had just lost her kittens, carried them away, as it was supposed to eat them; but it presently appeared that it was affection, not hunger, which incited her, as she suckled them, and brought them up as their mother.

"Other instances of the mistaken application of what has been termed instinct may be observed in flies in the night, who, mistaking a candle for day-light, approach and perish in the flame. So the putrid smell of the stapelia, or carrion-flower, allures the large flesh-fly to deposit its young worms on its beautiful petals; which perish there for want of nourishment."—(See *Zoonomia*. Sect. XVI.)

Now, although these facts prove satisfactorily the error of resolving instinct into an immediate impulse of Divinity, they cannot at all invalidate our belief in the existence of instinct; anomalies, as we shall presently observe, are easily explicable upon this principle.

Another source of action, independent of reason, which was before mentioned, is, "the operation of a necessary law." Upon this principle a machine, constructed in a certain way, must of necessity act in a certain manner, and cannot act otherwise. Accordingly Dr. Priestley, and some others, will not call the actions in question instinctive, but contend that they are the result of *mechanism*; those of them, at least, which they cannot explain on other principles, as of association, &c. But in opposition to these philosophers, I would venture to affirm, that this notion of mechanism is improper and inconsistent with facts.

Instinct, in the first place, is not a necessary and invariable operation, which it should be according to this hypothesis. On the contrary, the fact, that *it varies with circumstance*, in many cases, has induced some authors to deny its existence, and to resolve its operations into rationality.

"The same birds are emigrants from some countries and not so from others. The swallows were seen at Goree in January by an ingenious philosopher of my acquaintance," says the author of Zoonomia, "and he was told that they continued there all the year; as the warmth of the climate was at all seasons sufficient for their own constitutions, and for the production of the flies that supply them with nourishment. Herodotus says, that in Libya, about the springs of the Nile, the swallows continue all the year. Hence their emigrations cannot depend on a *necessary* instinct, as the emigrations themselves are not necessary."

"In our own country, Mr. Pennant informs us that some quails migrate, and others only remove from the internal parts of the island to the coast. Some of the ring-doves and stares breed here, others migrate."

These facts, to which many more might be added, evince, indisputably, that the instinct of animals is not a *necessary* action, the consequence of a general mechanical law.

But, secondly, the notion is incorrect; because animal actions cannot be strictly compared with the mechanism of automatons. Animals have a power of beginning motion, and of varying their motions as the perception of sense shall lead them; consequently of operating differently, even in their instinctive actions, according as the circumstances which excite their perception vary.

There remains then but one set of physical causes, to which instinctive actions can be referred:—we can only consider them as originating in certain corporeal sensations. An instinct then may be defined "A propensity to act in a certain way, in consequence of certain sensations." Upon this notion the instincts of animals must be considered as somewhat similar to their appetites, and are almost included in the definition of appetites given by Professor Stewart, viz.—"They take their rise from the body, and are common to us with the brutes: they are not constant but occasional: they are accompanied with an uneasy sensation."—(See *Outlines of Mor. Philos.*) It appears to me that this reference of instincts to the same source with the appetites, affords the most correct view of the subject (and it must be remembered that we cannot discover a necessary connexion between the sensation and the consequent action in the one case more than the other); and upon this notion alone can the facts, that instincts are sometimes *mistaken* in their application, and sometimes *vary* with circumstances, be satisfactorily explained.

It is obvious that the sexual instinct, or appetite (for both terms have been applied to it), is connected altogether

with corporeal feelings. Deprive a male animal of the laboratories of his seminal fluid, and the instinct of propagation is no more. We observe, too, that in most female animals, the venereal orgasm is connected with a peculiar state of the generative organs. And why does the instinct of pairing, &c. in birds, occur only at a certain season?—At other times it has been observed, by dissection, that the *testes* of the male birds are extremely small, and seem not to produce the vivifying fluid; but in the spring these organs increase to three or four times this size, and then the sensations, diffused through the system, produce all the instinctive actions by which the race is perpetuated. Some similar change probably takes place in the organs of the female. Now it is just as difficult to discover a connexion between the sensation thus produced and a desire for sexual intercourse, as between the sensation and a desire to build a nest, or to sit almost incessantly in it, when the eggs are deposited. But *we know* that the former is connected with the sensation, and therefore can have no doubt of the connexion of the latter. In respect to the former, we have analogous feelings in our own frames: but in regard to the latter, of course, from difference of constitution and design, we cannot always trace them. To some of the instinctive feelings of animals, however, we have analogies in our own species, and in both they are equally difficult to explain. We cannot account for the sensation which makes the garden spider so careful of its bag of eggs, which it bears along, and will rather die than quit it. If you separate it from its body again and again, it will return as often and bear it away. In what does this differ from maternal attachment in more perfect animals, and even in the human species? No reciprocation of benefits, no moral or physical perfection is requisite to attach the mother to her infant; no prospective considerations necessary to produce that fostering care, which inexplicable feeling alone produces.

Allowing, then, that instinctive actions are the result of certain corporeal sensations, it is easy to account for the occasional *variation* of such actions, and for the *mistaken* application of them. Thus the swallow is incited to quit the shores of Britain by the pain of cold and hunger; and she is induced to remain in the genial climate of Libya, by the agreeable sensations produced by perpetual warmth, and perpetual food, in the insects there generated in perpetual abundance; and thus, as an instance of *mistake*, the putrid exhalation arising from the petals of the stapelia, impresses the same sensation as that which arises from putrifying flesh; and this guide to the flesh-fly, therefore, is here fallacious. Thus the sensation from the light of the sun attracts the flies to play in its beams; the same sensation, from the light of a candle, attracts them to their doom.

It appears, then, that all the actions of animals, which have been denominated instinctive, are easily accounted for, on the notion that they result from corporeal sensation; and that this view of the subject reconciles all the inconsistencies and contradictions which are involved in other theories.

Before I conclude, I beg leave to state, that although this or similar views of the matter may have been entertained, in order to disprove the design and providential interference of the Deity in the structure and preservation of animals, it appears to me to tend to a conclusion altogether the reverse; and I am happy to find this opinion coincide with the sentiments of a learned philosopher and divine. "The above-stated solution," says Dr. Paley, of a theory somewhat similar, "would derive these appetencies from *organization*: but then this organization is not less specifically, not less precisely, and therefore not less evidently, adapted to the same ends, than the appetencies themselves would be upon the old hypothesis. In this way of considering the subject, *sensation supplies the place of foresight:* but this is the effect of contrivance on the part of the Creator. In my opinion," he adds, "this solution, if it be accepted as to the fact, ought to increase, rather than otherwise, our admiration of the contrivance."—*(Nat. Theol.* p. 340.)

B.

A NOTABLE DRAMATIC CRITIC.

THIS man was educated at Leyden, under the benign influence of the Illuminati; and has ever invariably studied the diffusion of propagandism. He has translated, from the German, a work whose sole merit consisted in reviling all genuine, political, and religious morality; he has advocated Tom Paine's "Age of Reason;" and he has written and published a Treatise on Cuckoldom, to which he prefixed an *elegant* explanatory plate. Since the achievement of these immortal designs, he has employed himself in libelling the first literary characters of the present day, and has presumed to give the tone to our stage-morality, as well as to our national taste. While engaged in these various pursuits, he has, as occasion might demand, been an esquire, a reverend, or an M. A.

As he absolutely thirsts for notoriety, he could never forgive that indifference with which the ministry regarded his exertions among the English Jacobins. He was overlooked by government, among the state criminals of 1796. Disappointed in every exertion to attract popular notice;—too contemptible for the punishment of law, and too insignificantly malevolent to procure even the honour of a caning;—he is now writing with despair, and is compelled to content himself with atheistically daring the vengeance of that God who will delay retribution no longer than his wisdom shall judge expedient—who seems but permitting a wretch to fill up the measure of his iniquity! The dullness of this worm can alone be equalled by his arrogance, licentiousness and impiety.—"Let the galled jade wince"—He cannot fail to recognize his own portrait.

ISLAND OF CAPRI.

To the Editor of the Universal Mag.

SIR, *Aug.* 2, 1805.

IF the following account of the Island of Capri, which has been lately captured by the British arms under the gallant Sir Sydney Smith, be thought sufficiently interesting for your excellent magazine, it is much at your service.

Capri, anciently Capreæ, is an island of the Mediterranean, situate about three Italian miles from the coast of Naples, and is about eight miles in circumference. It is extremely mountainous, insomuch, that its coasts are almost inaccessible, yet some parts of it are very fertile. On the eastern summit of the island are cliffs of stupendous altitude, which overhang the channel, that separates it from Cape Campanella, anciently called Promontorium Athenæum, or Minervæ. Capri is famous in history as a place frequently visited by the Emperor Augustus, both for health and recreation. It is also celebrated for being the retreat of Tiberius, who in this island gave himself up to indolence, intemperance, and the most gross debaucheries. In this retirement he spent the greater part of ten years, secluded from the world, and wallowing in the greatest brutalities; the detail of which has been transmitted by many authors of undoubted credit, and the obscene sculptures and medals, which have been dug up in almost every corner of the island, sufficiently prove the truth of these abominable practices. On the site of his summer palace now stands the hermitage of Santa Maria, commanding a most enchanting prospect; and in order to vary his pleasures, and to enjoy the advantages as well as to avoid the inconveniences of each revolving season, Tiberius built twelve villas in different situations, dedicated to the twelve gods, of some of which the ruins are still to be seen.

At the palace of La Marina, Tiberius had a winter residence; where columns and other fragments of architecture, scattered on the land, remain as memorials of its splendour. A semicircular recess of net-work, the *opus reticulatum* of Vitruvius, raised against the cliff, seems to have been a part of the theatre, and the conduit that supplied the palace with water still remains. The ruins stretch far into the sea, which has now resumed the territory from which it had formerly been expelled by terraces and piers. Here the soil is extremely rich, and composed of divers layers, a deep stratum of good mould covering a yellow bole, and under

which is found a stone similar to the tufa of the volcanic hills round Naples. The palace was built with this stone, but in the abutments and back walls are inserted large pieces of lava, in a rough state of torrefaction, like that of the crust of Vesuvian streams when cooled; yet the upper rocks of Capri are universally calcareous, and homogeneal with the strata of the Sorrentine Mountains, of which they appear to have been a part till split asunder, and cast off by an earthquake that buried the intermediate grounds in the sea. These lower tracts in Capri have probably been thrown up by fire in the midst of lime stone mountains, in the same manner as the plain of Sorrento.

The odium attached to the memory of Tiberius proved fatal to this his favourite abode; for scarcely was his death proclaimed at Rome, but the senate, in detestation of the beastly vices of the emperor, issued orders for the demolition of every fabric he had raised on the island; and by way of punishment, converted it into a state prison. To its inhospitable rocks were banished the wife and sister of Commodus, and soon after they became stained with the blood of these females.

In the middle ages Capri became an appendage of the Amalfitan republic, and after the downfall of that state, it belonged to the duchy of Naples. About a stone's throw from the south side of this island are two or three pointed rocks, the "Scopuli Sirenum," mentioned by Virgil and Ovid in their description of the voyage of Eneas.

Dion Cassius says, that this island was wild and barren before the Cæsar's took it under their protection; at this day a large portion of its surface is impracticable to be cultivated, but every spot, that will admit the hoe, is industriously tilled and richly laden with the choicest productions of agriculture. The principal town bears the same name with the island, and is seated in a narrow, low, but delightful and fertile spot of land, between two rugged eminences, which form the extremities of the island, and appear at a distance, by its cupolas and buildings, to be a considerable place, but on a nearer approach, it dwindles into a village. It is the see of a bishop.

Capri abounds so much with various birds of passage, and more especially with quails, that the greater part of the income of the bishop arises from the taking of these, and hunting other game, and the island has been sometimes denominated "The Bishopric of Quails." Swinburne, in his Travels, informs us, that even in bad years the number of quails caught in this island amounts to 12,000, and in good years to more than 60,000. This author has the following observation relating to Capri:—"This isle re-unites such a variety of beauties and advantages that it is matter of wonder why so few of our misanthropic countrymen resort to it; a man of an indolent philosophic cast would here be suited with a scene for meditation and solitary enjoyments; the temperature of the air and the excellence of the fruits would secure his health; and the delightful scenery around him would dispel his cares, and give an even cheerful flow to his spirits." I am, Sir,

Your's, &c. J. S. H.

ARISTOTLE'S ART OF POETRY, ABRIDGED, WITH NOTES.

(Continued from page 496. Vol. V.)

Part II.—CHAP. 22.

THERE are two sorts of nouns, simple and double; there are also some triple and quadruple nouns, to be met with in the dithyrambic poets. Every noun is either proper or foreign *; metaphor or ornament; or

* "Metaphor (says Mr. Spense) is the most universal enlivener of poetry. At the same time that it adds to the dignity of the verse it gives it an agreeable variety, together with a power of pointing out all its images in the boldest and strongest manner in the world. 'Tis this which animates those objects which must otherwise be still and unaffecting: it flings every thing into motion, life and action; by this the arrow is eager and on the wing—by this the sword thirsts for blood, and the spear rages in the hand of the warrior. Metaphor raises each subject out of the common narrative way; it creates new

an invented noun, or protracted or changed. I call this line of Homer a metaphor—

—— ἡ δὴ μυρὶ' Ὀδυσσευς ἐσθλὰ ἐοργε —

where the word ten thousand is put for many. An invented noun is that which the poet himself creates, as for instance, Homer, instead of ἀρξας, a priest uses ἀρητηρα, a man who makes prayers. The protracted nouns are those when a long vowel is put for a short one, as πολῆος, for πολεως. And the susbtracted nouns are those from which a syllable is taken away, as δῶ, for δωμα *. The changed noun is when one half remains as it was before, and the other half is new made, as Homer wrote δεξιτερος, for δεξιος.

CHAPTER 23.

† The virtue of an expression consists in its purity and nobleness. That which is composed of simple words is clear, but it is likewise low. A noble expression must be composed of borrowed words, metaphors and other ornaments *. But if these figures be used too frequently, the style will become enigmatical and unintelligible †. Ornament then is requisite to make a style noble, but simplicity to render it clear. Æschylus and Euripides wrote the same Iambic verse, differ-

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things—it represents the passions of men; and even mere names as animated and embodied. However, a metaphor may be continued too far, as well as carried too high; a long chain of them leads us away from the proper sense, and flings that into allegory which we intend for reality strongly expressed." "Aristotle, (remarks a later critic,) in his poetics uses a metaphor in this extended sense, for any figurative meaning imposed upon a word, as a whole put for the part, or a part for the whole; a species for a genus, or a genus for a species. But it would be unjust to tax this most acute writer with any inaccuracy on this account; the minute subdicisions, the various names of tropes being unknown in his days, and the invention of later rhetoricians. Now, however, when these decisions are established, it is inacurate to call every figurative use of terms, promiscuously, a metaphor." The same excellent critic proceeds to observe that, "the peculiar effect of metaphor is to give life and strength to description; to make intellectual ideas in some sort visible to the eye, by giving them substance, and colour, and sensible qualities," &c. Lectures on Rhetoric, &c.

* The Latin poets sometimes did the same; thus Ennius uses gau for guardian, cœl for cœlum, &c.

† The excessive and unseasonable employment of figurative language is allowed on all sides to be mere foppery in writing. It gives a boyish air to composition, and instead of raising a subject, diminishes its dignity. The great secret of composition is to know when we should elevate our style and when we should be simple. The great orator and philosopher of Rome, sums up the character of an eloquent and judicious writer in a few words. "Is enim est eloquens qui et humilia subtiliter, et magna graviter, et mediocria temperate, potest dicere."

* "Verbum, (says Cicero) translatum maxime, tanguam stellis quibusdam, notat et illuminat orationem." De Or. "But I need not say (as Mr. Spense expresses himself,) that an excess this way is very blameable. The critics speak against it in a high strain," &c. Indeed, the great man quoted above, disapproves of an unlimited and forced introduction of metaphorical figures. Vereanda debet esse translatio; ut deducta in alienum locum, non evinisse videatur. De Or.

† Lycophron and Perseus fell into this error. Quintilian says—Ut Modicus atque opportunus Metaphorarum usus illustrat orationem, ita frequens, et obscurat, et tædio complet. A great deal of judgment and a very delicate hand is required in order to produce a good effect from the use of metaphorical figures, for by a very little inaccuracy we are at the hazard of introducing confusion in place of promoting perspicuity. The first and principal rule to be observed in the conduct of metaphors, is, that they be suited to the nature of the subject of which we treat; neither too many nor too gay; nor, too elevated for it. That we neither attempt to force the subject, by means of them, into a degree of elevation not congruous to it, nor, on the other hand, to sink it below its proper dignity.

ing only in one word. But that word renders the verse of Æschylus low and mean, which Euripides changed for another, and used in a metaphorical sense *. If, instead of the expression πόνος ἔροωσιν (used metaphorically by Homer,) we substitute that of πόνος κρὰ ᾶσιν, we should spoil the beauty of the passage. To make a proper use of these metaphorical figures, is extremely difficult, and is not to be acquired by any rules of art, but is the natural effect of a lively genius.

[*To be continued.*]

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* Æschylus, in making his Philoctetes, speaks of the ulcer corroding his flesh, uses the simple word σθίει. Euripides ennobles the verse by using the metaphorical expression—θοινᾶται—and is imitated by Virgil . . . . . Miseros morsu depascitur artus. Indeed, the works of many, both among the ancients and moderns, abound with beautiful and correct metaphors; more, however, have transgressed the dictates of reason and judgment in their choice, and in the application of these figurative ornaments. It has been observed, that Shakspeare, whose imagination was rich and bold, often fails here. Dr. Johnson severely censures Cowley for forced and obscure metaphors; and Mr. Spence, whose judgment is decisive, points out numberless extravagant and overwrought expressions in various passages of the Odyssey, which could never have escaped that great man, had not the proper management of these figures been attended with extreme difficulty. The works of Ossian are remarkable for their correct metaphors. Dr. Blair has pointed on that on a hero, "In peace thou art the gate of spring—in war, the mountain storm:"—and that on a woman, "She was covered with the light of beauty, but her heart was the house of pride." But the metaphorical figure, above all others, elevates the style of Scripture, and gives it a peculiar boldness and sublimity. It particularly illustrates the eloquence of St. Paul, who uses stronger, more expressive, and more accumulated metaphors, than any other writer.

ON THE STATE OF THE ENGLISH PEASANTRY.

To the Editor of the Universal Mag.

SIR,

IN the course of some journies through different parts of this kingdom, the state of the labouring part of the community has struck me with frequent and deep regret.

When I consider the respectability which our laws affix to the meanest labourer who unites honesty with industry, I lament to see the degradation to which the British peasant is humbled.

Our climate, our commerce, our wealth, all conspire to furnish a manly and happy race of labourers. In the southern provinces of France the peasant can repose after his day's fatigue, beneath the shade of his vine. The picture is certainly attractive:—a serene sky, enchanting prospects, and the minstrelsy of the village pipe, while the rustic labourer sits amid clusters of blushing grapes which court the touch and luxuriantly assuage the thirst attendant on toil, are certainly very pleasing objects: but this delicious sky, those delightful prospects, and these clustering grapes, fail to produce one grand essential to human prosperity—and that is *security*.

The Sicilian may have his hedges of aloes and Indian figs; the Asiatic may repose through his long days in peaceful indolence; but the peasant of England boldly asserts his individual consequence, and sees the thin walls of his cot as secure a guard as the massy enclosures of a palace. The British peasantry alone have assigned them, by the constitution of their country, their due rank in society as men. How lamentable, then, that the spirit instilled by this acknowledgment of their natural rights, and which has made our peasantry not only their country's strength but "its pride," should be suffered to die away, and carry the germ of every better feeling with it!

Less than half a century back, an honest sentiment of decency and pride prevailed among the rustic labourers of this island. "To work

they were able, and so to beg were ashamed." Parish alms were never resorted to but in the instance of decripitude or sickness; and the latter must be serious indeed to prevail on the villagers to request assistance from his parish officer.

The case is now totally altered.—The able and healthy, whether with a small family or a large one, crowd the room in which the overseers hold their weekly meetings. Money for the purchase of bread, and orders on the village tradesmen for clothes for themselves and children, are solicited from every quarter of the neighbourhood. The consequence is evident; since they neither eat the bread produced by their own exertions, nor wear the coat which labour is sufficient to obtain, they become debased in their own eyes; and the simple, honest peasant, the fond and zealous patriot, sink down to a discontented sharper, indifferent what soil he tills, or from what hand he receives bounty, so that he can obtain a gratification of his animal wants, and unmolestedly walk about till he finds a dishonourable grave.

I know not how this representation (so well known yet so little attended to) may strike others, but I confess it appears to me a subject of deep national concern. Not only is a peasantry the natural wealth, but natural strength of a country. At a period when we are at least continully threatened with invasion, we certainly should encourage the love of country, on a conviction of its advantages, in the breasts of those on whom we must eventually rely. That what we term patriotism springs from the relative tie of possessions in the country which gave us birth, seems incontrovertible; whether those possessions may consist of a palace and domains, or a hut and the certainty of earning subsistence by the sweat of the brow. Of what peculiar advantages are the native possessions of that man who cannot rear his offspring without the humiliating necessity of weekly assistance from parish officers?

Nothing can be more self-evident than that the peasant's wages have not kept pace with the progressive rise of price in every article of subsistence; since it is not a partial, but a general case, for the labourer to demand and receive from his parish, a weekly stipend, fluctuating with the price of the loaf, besides linen and other matters of attire. How far it might be adviseable for a power to be delegated to the justices of the district for the purpose (not of compelling the parish to render assistance where requested) but of enforcing on the farmer such a rate of hire as would afford homely diet and decent clothing to the servant, I profess myself unable to determine. Thus far is certain—every patriotic sentiment and every better moral feeling are perishing with the independency of the labourer. Nor would the farmer be materially affected by the due advance of the labourer's wages; since the greater part of the poor's rates formed by his extorted, yet necessary, bounty to the cottagers of his parish, must be paid by himself.

Some of our agricultural societies have proposed rewards to those industrious countrymen who brought up a family without parochial relief. The idea was judicious, but they forgot that "with his present rate of hire the countryman actually cannot bring up his family without parochial relief; since within the last fifty years almost every article of life is doubled in price, and his wages have not been nearly advanced in a similar proportion." Bring the price of agricultural labour to a due level, and then such honorary bounties would justly stimulate industry and sobriety. At present, they only mock the suffering cottager by pointing to impossibilities.

The purse-proud and swollen farmer will tell us that the labourers are an idle and profligate set, whose whole business it is to devise means of resting at home, and defrauding the parish. "They do not try to live," says he, "Ah! it was not so in my father's time!" This latter sentence (which is common to the country-parish officers) lets us into the heart of the mystery. In "his father's time" the necessaries of life and the pay of the rural labourer bore a due proportion to each other, and there-

fore each villager "*tried*," and successfully tried, "*to live.*" By long experience the descendants of those honest villagers are convinced that industry exerts itself in vain; that the remuneration is not sufficient for the support of a craving family. The parish must needs be applied to; the blush of shame once overcome, the mind familiarizes with degradation; and indolence and indifference succeed.

Our poet tells us, that

A bold peasantry, their country's pride,
When once destroy'd can never be supply'd.

Let us then, before it is too late, promote those inquiries and opinions which may tend to restore the peasant to the manly sufficiency of labour; and learn him still more dearly to venerate his country; since, by tilling her earth, he can support a family without the supernumerary aids of indignant charity.

The numerous acts of enclosure passed latterly, bid fair, on the whole, to be a public benefit. But an extension of commerce does not always increase the real wealth of a nation.

It is almost high treason, in a commercial country, to repeat that

States of native strength possest,
Though very poor may still be very blest!

But it is a literal fact, that the poorer the soil, in general, the happier the peasantry. A French writer, speaking of St. Domingo, describes the placid temper and jocund habits of the labourers whom he had seen on the healthy plains, to cease as he approached the rich lands used for cultivating the more valuable produce of the country. I have myself constantly observed more decent and contented inhabitants amid the mountainous fastnesses of Wales, than on the highly cultivated plains where agriculture smiled, and all wore the exterior of opulence. The recent enclosures * speak, in indubitable language, an increase of our commerce and population; but, by denying the "bare-worn common" to the tenants of the little thatched cottage we have deprived many hundred families of those little advantages which procured education and cloathing for their children, and enabled them to rear a healthy offspring ready to fight for their king and laws, on the principle of affection to the one and reverence for the other.

Though the poor be driven from the commons, let us still prepare sheds for their reception. It is pretty generally understood, I believe, that the solid wealth of a country consists in its population, and in many parishes the holders of land are pouring forth lamentations, during every harvest, on account of the scarcity of men to reap and house the grain; yet no sooner does it appear in a country-parish, that a young couple are desirous of marrying, than the churchwardens and overseers catch the alarm, express as many apprehensions as if the harmless couple were going to bring a pestilence into the neighbourhood, and perhaps use every measure, short of absolute prohibition, to circumvent their intentions. The impolicy of such conduct is too glaring to need comment; but it may be, in part, attributed to the scarcity of suitable cottages for the reception of labouring families. Some public-spirited characters have lately made a point of building on their estates, a number of such habitations as are constantly in request for poor and industrious families; nor can any man of large landed property defend his conduct against his conscience, who neglects to take such a step. But as there are too many instances, within no very extensive limits, of men of large landed possessions, who are studious, rather of pulling down old cottages than of building new ones, it perhaps might be expedient to insist on each country-parish building such a prescribed number of habitations as should be judged propor-

* By enclosing large tracts of common, all over the country, it ought not to be forgotten that we diminish, materially, the breed of green-sward sheep, which produce the species of wool by far most valuable; so that, if the system is generally acted on, the chancellor's woolsack will no longer be able to boast a prime sample of this staple commodity of Great Britain.

tionate to the number of inhabitants, or extent of the farms. Should they provide them free of rent for industrious labourers, newly married, they would be subject to no greater a grievance than at present; since, owing to the deficient wages given to agricultural labourers, the parish is very frequently compelled to make good the rent to the landlords of the different tenements occupied by farming men, who cannot be supposed able to pay rent for premises in which they cannot find bread without the help of the overseer.

The spirit of the British peasant appears so natural a safeguard to the freedom of his country, and the happiness of this estimable class of society, must be so near to the heart of every man of feeling, that I shall trouble you with some farther remarks on the subject, if you favour me by inserting the above, and am,

Sir,

Your constant reader,

5th *July*. I. N. B.

ON THE MANAGEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS OF THE POOR.

Letter VIII.

For the Universal Magazine.

ALL human institutions, though founded on the broadest basis, seem to have the seeds of corruption interwoven in their very frame, which frequently take root, shoot up, and arrive at maturity, under the fostering hand of those, who, by their rank and station in society, ought to nip them in the bud and check their progress. History and experience both point out to us, the melancholy consequences which flow from the inattention of those who ought, in virtue of their appointments, strictly to examine into the receipts and expenditure of all money raised for the public use; and, perhaps, there is not any people on the globe who have either nationally or parochially felt the effects of this neglect more than ourselves.

He must be a weak man who boasts of great prosperity, and inexhaustible resources, by seeing a few cities or towns rising by manufactories and commerce to the pinnacle of wealth and luxury; if he is inattentive to the evils which spring up and keep pace with the arts, and entail misery on thousands, while they are enriching and corrupting an individual.

We know that as changes are introduced into society, necessity compels us to enact, repeal, amend, and multiply statutes; to support commerce, encourage manufactures, promote trade, and to endeavour to preserve the morals of the people; and yet we seem to expect that the same compulsatory law which passed in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, for providing for the wants of the poor, with a few weak props which have since been added, are amply sufficient to counteract the various innovations of the present day. Experience ought to have taught us, that time hath perverted the whole system of the management of the poor, and custom now sanctions the perversion; and this is thought by many sufficient to countenance it; but this is no reason that we should continue to bend under a load which is seen and acknowledged without endeavouring to apply a remedy.

There are now nearly five millions sterling raised yearly by parochial assessments, to relieve the distresses of the indigent, and can we, or do we, with this enormous sum, banish poverty and misery from the threshold of the labouring poor? Can it provide for the wants of the idle, the drunken, and the worthless? And do we not find, that indigence and wretchedness continue to make larger demands upon our income? and do they not, like the seven ill-favoured and lean-fleshed kine in Pharaoh's dream, come up and devour the seven fatted and well-favoured kine which preceded them? Do we not hear of complaints from my friend, Mr. Nield, and others, of the miserable state of the poor? and if he pursues his plan of visiting workhouses, I am afraid he will generally find the inhabitants of them more filthy, and every way in a worse situation, where the overseers are under the influence of magistrates, in exempt jurisdictions.

Those who have visited only such places may well say, "that they have long ago made up their minds

upon workhouses;" but if they had extended their visits they might have found neatness, comfort, and plenty in others, and they might have learned how imprudent it is to pass a hasty censure upon all, for the misconduct of a few.

I acknowledge that I have seen a workhouse in a similar state to that at Norwich, described by Mr. Neild, and in the words of our great poet:—

"I could a tale unfold would harrow up your soul,
Freeze your young blood, make your two eyes like stars
Start from their spheres, thy knotted and combined locks to part,
And each particular hair to stand on end,
Like quills upon the fretful porcupine."

If we are to refrain from doing any good because abuses may arise, either directly or indirectly, from the wilful neglect of those who never attend to the duties of their office, it will not be difficult to say what must be the consequence. Before we reprobate the plan of adopting workhouses for the reception of the poor, as the cause of the evils of which we so heavily complain, it may be prudent to consider whether the source does not originate in our own inattention.

If it should be asked, where we are to begin, and what we are to do, in a business of such a magnitude? the answer is ready—reform whatever experience hath proved to be wrong. The truth of the wise man's remark hath been a thousand times verified in the management of workhouses, where he says, "He who despiseth small things, shall fall by little and little."

These few words may be considered as containing the history of the transactions of the affairs of the poor for two centuries; till the blunders and mismanagement of those who have been appointed to this important office, have formed a mass of such magnitude, that there are hardly any two persons can agree how or where to attack it. While one is for overturning the whole system, another is afraid of innovations, and by splitting upon the two extremes, there has not been any thing attempted worth mentioning for many years. What hurt can innovations do, when they are founded upon the beneficial effects, which have been proved to be conducive to the comfort of the poor, and of advantage to those who have tried the experiment?

Instead of recommending any great thing in this letter, I shall bear in my mind Solomon's remark, and confine myself to what some may consider as a very little one; but if they reflect they will see, that it is the parts which form the whole mass of expense.

If we look into the internal management of workhouses, we shall find their general plans so very different, that no comparative statement can be drawn of their proceedings, between one house and another, even in the same neighbourhood. It may be questioned whether there are more than two houses in the kingdom where they have ever kept any regular register of the ages, diseases, and deaths of the paupers dying in their house; and it may be doubted whether there be many more who can tell what quantity of provision has been used for a given time, or for a year. They may tell you the sum total which they have expended; but this is not sufficient to detect errors, and especially as the price of various articles differs so much in different counties.

When the number of poor in a house, when the bill of fare for each day in the week, with the price and the quantity of each article consumed, and the total sum, are all given, then a comparative statement may be made, and the mismanagement, if any, will appear, and a remedy may then be applied to correct the abuses. A few hours in each month would be sufficient to keep an accurate account of the quantity of every article of provision, in weight and measure, used in any workhouse. The same plan ought to be observed in the articles of clothing. In order to explain my meaning, I shall here give examples from the only two houses which have reached my knowledge, where they have kept such accounts, and they are as far from each other, as the east from the west.

They had in their house at Birmingham, 382 paupers, during the quarter ending the 25th day of March 1803, and they consumed the following quantity of provisions.

Beef in pounds.	Cheese in pounds.
10,278	2168
Mutton in pounds.	Oatmeal in pounds.
1946	2026
Bones in pounds.	Rice in pounds.
3120	3¼4
Bread in pounds.	Pease in pounds.
32,834	2388
Beer in gallons.	Sugar in pounds.
3850	196
Potatoes in pounds.	Milk in gallons.
190	3425

In the house built for the reception of the poor of the parish of St. Mary the Virgin, in Dover, in the county of Kent, they had 126 paupers, during the quarter ending the 1st day of April 1802, and they consumed the following quantity of provisions, article for article, as in the foregoing list, excepting in one or two instances.

Beef in pounds.	Cheese in pounds.
253½	722½
Mutton in pounds.	Oatmeal in pounds.
580	444½
Pork in pounds.	Rice in pounds.
2000	276
Bread in pounds.	Butter in pounds.
7475	549¾
Beer in gallons.	Sugar in pounds.
1035	49
Potatoes in sacks.	
36	

The proportion between the number of paupers in the two houses of Birmingham and at Dover, is nearly as three to one, and by multiplying 126 by 3, the product will be 378, which will be near enough to answer my present purpose, in making my comparison, as there will be a difference of 4 paupers only, and by using whole numbers, it will be much easier for those readers to understand, who may not be acquainted with decimal fractions.

I must sink the article of bones, in the Birmingham account, as I am unacquainted with what is meant by it.

The quantity of meat consumed at Birmingham, . . . lb.	12,224
Ditto at Dover, multiplied by three . . .	8500½
	3723

Taking the number of paupers equal, and they consumed 3723½lb. of meat more at Birmingham than at Dover, in the quarter.

This difference must arise either from a too rigid system of œconomy in the one, or from some extravagance in the other; or from mismanagement, or by pursuing different plans. A bill of fare would have decided the matter; but as there is none, surmise must supply the place of facts.

They might allow at Birmingham, meat for breakfast and supper, to some of their paupers, as has been the practice in other places, where the public interest has been sacrificed to private benefit; or a very considerable part of the difference might arise from using so large a quantity of beef instead of mutton, and no pork. The disadvantage is much greater than is supposed by those who have never tried the experiment.

The difference in the quantity of cheese used in each house, in proportion to the number of paupers, is not worth mentioning; but at Dover they consumed 549¾lb. of butter, which was an article not mentioned at Birmingham, and they used 3425 gallons of milk; of which there was a very inconsiderable quantity had at Dover; and that for infants, and very young children.

The moist sugar used at Birmingham, ... lb.	196
At Dover, 49×3=	147
In favour of Dover, ...	49
Beer at Birmingham, in gallons, ...	3850
At Dover, 1035×3=	3105
In favour of Dover, ...	745
Bread at Birmingham in pounds, ...	32,834
At Dover, 7475×3=	22,425
In favour of Dover, ...	10,409

The difference in the weight of the bread may probably arise from the great disproportion in the quantity of potatoes used in each house; and it appears to have been a great omission in the managers of the house at Birmingham, in not using more,

if they could have procured them at a reasonable price.

The oatmeal used at Birmingham, in pounds, ..	2026
At Dover, 444½×3=	1333½
In favour of Dover, ...	692½
The Rice used at Birmingham, ...	344
At Dover, 276×3=	828
Against Dover, supposing the paupers equal,	484

Where the quantity of provisions differ so very materially in one quarter, in two houses, where the number of their inhabitants are considered as nearly the same, it is certainly a subject worthy of a serious investigation how it should happen; for there must be something exceedingly wrong in the management of one of the houses. If my information may be depended on, they never at Dover dealt out any provisions by weight or measure in their house; and every one has been so far indulged, as to eat and drink till they have been satisfied. A great want of prudence is often seen in providing for a small private family; and it is much to be feared that if an examination was made, the same would be found in many instances in workhouses. If the facts produced are but few, they are sufficient to shew that there is some gross defect in the plan of conducting many of the workhouses.

In the accounts for the keeping of the poor at Kingston upon Hull, for the year 1805, there is an article for milk, 338*l.* 5*s.* 10*d.* and another for coals and turves, 306*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* They charged at Clerkenwell house for the year 1804, for coals and candles, 305*l.* 17*s.* 2*d.* Such charges must appear very extraordinary to those who give themselves time to reflect a moment on the subject: for instances may be produced from large houses where the expenses for such articles will fall very short of the beforementioned charges.

If milk for infants and young children be excepted, it is an unnecessary article in a workhouse. Where they boil such a large quantity of beef and mutton, they might, with a little trouble, make as rich a soup as is placed on a nobleman's table; and it is an excellent nourishing diet for breakfast and supper. The feeding of children with milk one half of the year, is only making them dainty, that they will not eat the soup in the winter, when milk is not to be procured for them.

I could mention a parish where they had pasture of their own, which they hired in preference to the keeping of cows, and they bought the milk they wanted for infants, and it was considered the cheapest and the best plan; and no children could thrive or do better. After all that has been published by the Society for bettering the Condition of the Poor, I believe there are but very few instances of directors of workhouses adopting any of their plans for providing a cheap and a nourishing meal, and I should have thought it a very extraordinary thing if I had not learned the reason of it by experience.

Governors of workhouses generally prefer their own methods, as they give them the least trouble; and the paupers who are under them dislike any exertion as much as themselves, and overseers and guardians of the poor must always be present if they wish to have any thing done out of the common routine of business.

In many places the conducting parochial affairs is sunk too low ever to rise to any prudent or œconomical system, unless men of information and perseverance should step forward and give up their time and their ease, or the legislature should compel men to do, from fear of fines, what they will not do from principle.

The returns of the officers to parliament, offer proofs upon proofs, even in and about the metropolis, as well as in many other places, to shew the necessity of providing by statute, some general and regular plan, for feeding the poor in workhouses, that they may be provided with every necessary to live like human beings; whilst care should be taken to prevent all extravagance. A bill of fare should be ordered as a guide to every house, mentioning how many meat dinners they should have in a week, or whether meat, butter, cheese or soup for breakfast and supper. It should also be or-

dered that an account should be kept of every article used in a workhouse, in weight, measure, or tale, with the price of each, and the general amount, and such accounts printed every year, up to the first day of April; and the guardians or overseers of workhouses should be obliged, under a penalty, to send a copy to every other house in the kingdom of any size; and it ought to go free of postage, and be preserved in every house, not only for the information of the overseers and guardians, but for all other persons wishing to inspect them; and they ought to have the privilege of comparing such accounts, and to take copies or extracts from them.

If this plan was adopted, it would easily be discovered in which house there had been frugality, in which extravagance, and, if any peculation, it would be detected. The poor could not be kept upon short allowance without its being known, for where they acted on a frugal and a liberal plan in any house, that would be a guide to examine others by; and where there appeared any rigid parsimony, power ought to be given to those who are at the trouble of examining, to redress the wrongs of the paupers. The substituting one expense for another could not then cover any fraud, for the quantity would detect it, and shame would prevent some from suffering things to go on as they now do in many parishes, without any attention to the duties of an office, where so much is depending; whether we look to the comforts of the poor, or the interest of the public.

To the Editor of the Universal Mag.

SIR, *July* 10, 1806.

I BEG leave to present you with a short account of the celebrated Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester, who, at the dawn of science, was a singular promoter of literature, and, however unqualified for political intrigues, the common patron of the scholars of the times. A sketch of his character in that view is therefore closely connected with the progress of English literature, and cannot fail of proving interesting to the curious reader.—About the year 1440, he gave to the University of Oxford, a library, containing six hundred volumes, only one hundred and twenty of which were valued at one thousand pounds. These books are called *Novi Tractatus*, or, New Treatises, in the University Register, and said to be *admirandi apparatus*. They were the most splendid and costly copies that could be procured, finely written on vellum, and elegantly embellished with miniatures and illuminations. Among the rest was a translation, into French, of Ovid's Metamorphoses. Only a single specimen of these valuable volumes was suffered to remain; it is a beautiful manuscript, in folio, of Valerius Maximus, enriched with the most elegant decorations, and written in Duke Humphrey's age, evidently with a design of being placed in this sumptuous collection. All the rest of the books, which like this being highly ornamented, looked like missals, and conveyed ideas of popish superstition, were destroyed or removed by the pious visitors of the University, in the reign of Edward the Sixth, whose zeal was equalled only by their ignorance, or, perhaps, by their avarice. A great number of classics, in this grand work of reformation, were condemned as anti-christian, though some of them had before this been either stolen or mutilated. In the library of Oriel College, at Oxford, we find a manuscript *Commentary on Genesis*, written by John Capgrave, a monk of St. Austin's Monastery, at Canterbury, a learned theologist of the fourteenth century. It is the author's autograph, and the work is dedicated to Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester. In the superb initial letter of the dedicatory epistle is a curious illumination of the author, Capgrave, humbly presenting his book to his patron, the Duke, who is seated, and covered with a sort of hat. At the end is this entry, in the hand-writing of Duke Humphrey. "*C'est livre est a moy Humfrey, Duc de Gloucester, du don de frere Jehan Capgrave, quy le me fist presenter a mon manoyr de Pensherst le jour . . . . . de l'An.* MCCCCXXXVIII." This is one of the books which Humphrey gave to his new library at Oxford, destroyed or dispersed by the active reformers of the young Edward. He

also gave Capgrave *super Exodum et Regum libros.* John Whethamstede, a learned abbot of St. Alban's, and a lover of scholars, but accused by his monks for neglecting their affairs, while he was too deeply engaged in studious employments, and in procuring transcripts of useful books, notwithstanding his unwearied assiduity in beautifying and enriching their monastery, was in high favour with this munificent prince. The duke was fond of visiting this monastery, and employed Abbot Whethamstede's to collect valuable books for him. Some of Whethamstede's tracts, manuscript copies of which often occur in our libraries, are dedicated to the duke; who presented many of them, particularly a fine copy of Whethamstede's *Granarium*, an immense work, which Leland calls *ingens volumen*, to the new library. The copy of Valerius Maximus, mentioned before, has a curious table, or index, made by Whethamstede.—Many other abbots paid their court to the duke by sending him presents of books, whose margins were adorned with the most exquisite paintings. Gilbert Kymer, physician to King Henry the Sixth, among other ecclesiastical promotions, Dean of Salisbury, and Chancellor of the University of Oxford, the latter dignity, by the recommendatory letters of the duke, inscribed to the Duke of Gloucester, his famous medical system, *Dietarium de Sanitatis Custodia*, in the year 1424. Lydgate, one of the early English poets, translated Boccacio's book, *De Casibus Virorum illustrium*, at the recommendation and command, and under the protection and superintendence, of Duke Humphrey, whose condescension in conversing with learned ecclesiastics, and diligence in study, the translator displays at large, and in the strongest expressions of panegyric. He compares the duke to Julius Cæsar, who amidst the weightiest cares of state, was not ashamed to enter the rhetorical school of Cicero, at Rome. Nor was his patronage confined only to English scholars: his favour was solicited by the most celebrated writers of France and Italy, many of whom he bountifully rewarded. Leonard Aretine, one of the first restorers of the Greek tongue, in Italy, which he learned of Emanuel Chrysoloras, and of polite literature in general, dedicates to this universal patron, his elegant Latin translation of Aristotle's *Politics*. The copy presented to the duke by the translator, most elegantly illuminated, is now in the Bodleian library, at Oxford. To the same noble encourager of learning, Petrus Candidus, the friend of Laurentius Valla, and secretary to the great Cosmo, Duke of Milan, inscribed, by the advice of the Archbishop of Milan, a Latin version of Plato's *Republic*. An illuminated manuscript of this translation is in the British Museum, perhaps the copy presented, with two epistles prefixed, from the duke to Petrus Candidus. Petrus de Monte, another learned Italian, of Venice, in the dedication of his treatise, *De Virtutum et Vitiorum Differentia*, to the Duke of Gloucester, mentions the latter's ardent attachment to books of all kinds, and the singular avidity with which he pursued every species of literature. A tract, entitled, *Comparatio Studiorum et Rei Militaris*, written by Lapus de Castellione, a Florentine civilian, and a great translator into Latin of the Greek classics, is also inscribed to the duke, at the desire of Zeno, Archbishop of Bayeux. It must not be forgotten that our illustrious duke invited into England, the learned Italian, Tito Livio, of Foro-Juli, whom he naturalized, and constituted his poet and orator. Duke Humphrey also retained learned foreigners in his service, for the purpose of transcribing, and of translating from Greek into Latin. One of these was Antonio de Beccaria, a Veronese, a translator into Latin prose of the Greek poem of Dionysius. After *De Situ Orbis:* whom the duke employed to translate into Latin, six tracts of Athanasius. This translation, inscribed to the duke, is among the royal manuscripts in the British Museum, and at the end, in his own hand-writing, is the following insertion: — "C'est livre est a moi Homphrey, Duc le Gloucestre: le quel je fis translater de Grec en Latin par un de mes, secretaires Antoyne de Beccara, ne de Verone."

An astronomical tract, entitled, by Leland, *Tabulæ Directionum*, is falsely

supposed to have been written by Duke Humphrey. But it was compiled at the duke's instance, and according to tables, which he had himself constructed, called, by the anonymous author, in his preface, *Tabulas illustrissimi principis et nobilissimi domini mei Humfredi, &c.* In the library of Gresham College, however, there is a scheme of calculations in astronomy, which bears his name. Astronomy was then a favourite science; nor is it to be doubted, that he was intimately acquainted with the politer branches of knowledge, which now began to acquire estimation, and which his liberal and judicious attention greatly contributed to restore. I am, Sir,

Your's, &c.

J. S*****.

To the Editor of the Universal Mag.

SIR, *Aug.* 5, 1806.

IF the following facts, relative to the Spanish colony of Caraccas, in South America, be found sufficiently interesting for your valuable Magazine, they are much at your service.

This colony, the present scene of Miranda's expedition, is divided into the provinces of Venezuela, Maracaïbo, Varinas, Guiana, Cumana, and the isle of Margarita. The mountains of Caraccas are covered with wood fit for ship-building, and for every other purpose; and they contain some gold mines, though of little value, which were at one time worked, but have been long since abandoned. There is a copper mine in the province of Venezuela, from which a small quantity of excellent copper is annually extracted. It is used by the planters in their sugar-works, in preference to iron, on account of its cheapness. The pearl-fishery at the isle of Margarita, which first attracted the Spaniards to this coast, has been long since abandoned; and it is said that pearls are no longer to be found there. Bay salt is gathered in great abundance, and of excellent quality, in many places along the coast of Venezuela. Near Araya there is a mine of rock salt, which might be worked to great advantage were it not for the royal monopoly which prevents any one from trading in salt except the king. Agriculture is at a low ebb in Caraccas.

Since the revolt of the blacks in St. Domingo, the importation of slaves into Caraccas has been prohibited, for religious scruples have prevented the Spaniards from engaging in the slave trade, but by means of casuistry and subterfuge, they have reconciled their consciences to the lawfulness of purchasing slaves, when brought by other nations. From 1791 to 1804, not a single negro was brought into Caraccas; but in 1804, permission was granted to two merchants to import each, 1500 negroes into the colony.

There is no branch of cultivation to which such attention is paid in Caraccas, as that of *cacao*. The cultivation of *indigo* was not introduced into Caraccas till 1774, and it has since prospered exceedingly. *Cotton* began to be attended to in Caraccas as an object of exportation in 1782, and the cultivation of it is now considerably extended. *Coffee* was neglected as an object of commerce in Caraccas till 1784. During the late war, many cacao and indigo plantations were given up, and converted into plantations of coffee. But the whole produce of Caraccas for exportation, in this article, does not yet exceed a million of pounds. It is reckoned, that the coffee plantations of Caraccas, give two pounds of coffee for every square foot. The whole of the sugar raised in Caraccas is consumed within the colony, no people being so fond of sweetmeats, or use such quantities of sugar in their food as the Spaniards. It is calculated, that in the province of Venezuela alone, they consume 40,000 cwt. of cacao a-year, and a much greater quantity of sugar. Tobacco being an article of royal monopoly, is cultivated in Caraccas as in every other part of Spanish America, on account of the king. In addition to these branches of commerce, may be mentioned, the immense herds of oxen, horses, sheep, mules, and deer, which are dispersed over the plains and vallies of Caraccas. The number of oxen is estimated at not less than 1,200,000, the horses at 180,000, and the mules at 90,000.

Caraccas, the seat of government,

and the capital of the colony, has a population of more than 40,000 souls, and enjoys an elevated situation, a temperate climate, and a salubrious air. During the rainy season, Fahrenheit's thermometer varies from 76° to 52°; and during the dry season, from 85° to 69°. Guayra, the sea-port of Caraccas, is at the distance of five leagues, and is much less healthy than that city; its population is about 6000 souls.

The province of Cumana is extremely fertile. Cumana and Barcelona, its principal sea-ports, are unhealthy, from the badness and inattention of the police, but this evil might easily be remedied. Cumana has a population of 21,000, and Barcelona a population of 14,000 souls.

The following are the exports of Caraccas, for three years, from 1793 to 1796, and from 1797 to 1800, inclusive. The difference shews that either the exports of the colony have been reduced to one half by the war with England, or that the contraband exportation has been greatly increased in the latter period.

	Exports from 1793 to 96.	Exports from 1797 to 1800.
Cacao .	367,819 cwt.	239,162
Indigo .	2,955,963 lb.	793,210
Cotton .	1,498,332 lb.	2,834,254
Coffee .	1,345,584 lb.	1,536,967

In 1796, the whole value of the imports from Spain to Caraccas was estimated at 3,118,811½ dollars, and the import duties came to 281,052 dollars. The exports to the mother country are rated in the custom-house books at no more than 2,098,316 dollars, and the export duties at 138,052 dollars, many vessels having sailed without their cargoes, in consequence of the alarm of a war with England.

There has been a contraband trade upon this coast, ever since the colony had any commodities to offer strangers in return for their goods. Before the year 1791, the French colony of St. Domingo had the greatest share of this trade. It is divided, at present, between Jamaica, Curacoa, and Trinidad. Before the breaking out of the war in 1796, between England and Spain, it amounted to 750,000 dollars annually. I am, Sir,

Your's, &c.

J S*****.

THE WIG.

No. III.

"A PLAIN UNVARNISHED TALE."

NOTWITHSTANDING the awkwardness of the situation in which I am about to present myself on the present occasion, and the probable disapprobation that may be showered upon me for my incautious conduct, I am determined to follow the dictates of truth in stating circumstances equally affecting myself in common with my readers, whose expectations, I doubt not, have been raised for a fulfilment of the promise contained in my first number. Fully satisfied within myself of the propriety of the old proverb, "That truth may be blamed but cannot be shamed," I shall proceed to state my disasters and disappointments as they relate to the production of the promised papers which were to have been selected, revised and corrected from a variety of manuscripts, fragments and scraps, found in the old chest discovered by my valet, the faithful Rennie.

Be it known then, that pursuant to my intention of gratifying my readers, agreeable to my engagement, a large quantity of the papers were collected together by Rennie, by my desire, deposited for inspection in my apartment, and an evening appointed by myself for that very important purpose. That appointed evening came, and all matters being in this state of preparation, I ordered the papers to be laid on my table, with pens, ink, paper, &c. which was accordingly done, and I had already cast my eye over their whole contents, and selected for the first insertion a fragment which appeared to me to contain much accuracy of description and vivacity of thought, as well as a small pastoral poem, consisting of a few neat verses in simple rhyme, describing the sorrows of a love-sick swain, equally worthy of attention—when a gentle tap at the door announced a visitor. I hastily put by my papers,

and upon opening the door, this visitor proved to be no other than the good Mrs. Bryan, the landlady of the house, who, with much solemnity of gesture and formality of demeanor, took a seat (after much intreaty) which I had prepared for her; apologizing at the same time for her intrusion; but as she had a matter of some importance to communicate, in which I was materially concerned as well as herself, she trusted I would excuse the unseasonableness of the visit, as well as the agitation and embarrassment under which she appeared. I was much at a loss to conjecture what would be the result of a conference thus introduced.—Love, and the loan of money, were the only things that presented themselves to my mind; the first, however, was dismissed as impossible, "for at her age the hey-dey in the blood is tame, is humble, and waits upon the judgment:" the latter could not be entertained as a concern of mine. I hate compliments, and I therefore cut the matter short, by assuring her I should be happy to hear any communication she might make in which I might be benefited.—"It will, I fear, Sir," said she, "be a matter of surprise to you when you hear me state that I entertain suspicions, and very strong suspicions, of the honesty of a person in whom I believe you repose much confidence." The thunderbolt could hardly have conveyed more terror to my mind than this assertion. I gazed at her with earnest expectation.—"Rennie dishonest! impossible!" was the sentiment of my mind. I waited her continuation, much agitated.—"The person I allude to is your servant, Sir; I have every reason to think he has made free with some property of mine."—"Indeed," was all that I could utter.—"I must observe," continued she, "that I never was partial to Frenchmen in my life, of which nation I understand he is." At this I felt irritated, but my pity for the narrowness of her mind, even in the midst of this dismal narrative, involving the character, and I could not tell but the life, of my valet, had nearly provoked my risible muscles to a smile: I pressed her to explain—conjured her to inform me the particulars. She answered, she would explain all; but first wished Rennie to be called, as she wished him to be interrogated in her presence, and to hear in what way he would attempt to exculpate himself, since she could suspect none but him. I therefore immediately rung my bell, and Rennie appeared. I informed him that Mrs. Bryan had preferred a serious charge against him, which if proved, would materially affect his character, and in all probability deprive him of his present situation. The poor fellow seemed shocked at this intelligence, and falling on his knees, protested his innocence of any crime, declaring he had never injured, in word or deed, either her or me, and I fully believed the asseveration; but the prosecutor and the prisoner being assembled, I placed myself in the situation of judge, and pressed Mrs. Bryan to bring forward the whole of her charge; after which I would hear the defence of the poor culprit, who stood trembling near me, awaiting the decision of his fate.

"About seven months ago, Sir, I had the misfortune to lose the best of husbands. Mr. Bryan was from his early days of a studious habit and prudent disposition; his mercantile pursuits enabled him to leave me in circumstances of easy competence. On his death-bed he informed me that if I examined an old chest which had remained a considerable time in one of the attics of the house, I should find a variety of papers, "some of which," said he, "are of but little consequence; others, however, may be of considerable importance: take a leisure opportunity of carefully examining their contents; let them not be destroyed until this be done, for they were the work of, and the sole property of——his tongue faltered; he had not power to complete his communication—he reclined his head on the pillow, and shortly after closed his eyes for ever. The loss of so good a husband, the different arrangements necessary to be made in consequence, and a variety of occupations have prevented my compliance with this injunction until yesterday, when I desired my servant to bring me the contents of that chest: when, guess, Sir, what must have been my sur-

prise to be informed it was unlocked and almost empty!"—I could not forbear smiling; my heart was considerably relieved.—Rennie looked me full in the face, and Mrs. Bryan looked to him for a reply. "Guilty or not guilty;" said she, "have you nothing to say?"—I could hold out no longer. I sprung across the room, and seizing the bundle of papers I had been inspecting, laid them in her lap.—"There Madam, said I, accept your papers from me—I am the aggressor. I am the receiver, and consequently the encourager of theft; however, I am happy that I have the opportunity of thus restoring to you the valuable, the last legacy of your husband, and at the same time of rescuing the character of one, who is innocent, from disgrace. "Sir," was the only answer she could make for a minute; at length recovering herself—"Good Heaven," continued she, "is it possible that you can have been the pilferer of my property? little could I have expected such a circumstance from a man of your apparent respectability:—and pray, Sir, are all my poor dear husband's legacies contained in this bundle? Are there none selected from the heap?—Since you have stooped to the character of a plunderer, how shall I depend on your assertions?"

The matter now resumed a serious aspect, until I placed in her hands the two pieces I had lain aside for insertion as the subject of the present number—related the means by which I became possessed of them, and stated my intentions of making them subservient to the benefit or amusement of the world.—"Publish! Sir, in the name of wonder," said she, what right have you to publish any thing you may have obtained in this house without the consent and concurrence of its owner?" I explained my motives and objects, then placing in her hands the papers I had already sent forth, begged her to consider the matter at her leisure, assuring her on my honour that the bundle she possessed held every scrap that had ever reached me. She became pacified, and wrapping the whole contents in her apron, hastily left the room.

Rennie now began to apologize for having brought me into so unpleasant a dilemma, and assured me that had he not seen Mrs. Bryan's own servant frequently apply to the chest in question for paper to light the fire, &c. he never should have thought of looking there for paper for my Wig. This sufficiently exculpated him, but for the present my acquittal or condemnation remains undecided. This circumstance has rather impeded my progress, but will no longer have that effect, as I have already a number of correspondents who have favoured me with their communications; among which I may particularly acknowledge Mrs. Wiggins, Brown Bob, and Jeremy Fulbottom, who may rest assured of proper attention in due course.

RICHARDSONIANA.

To the Editor of the Universal Mag.

SIR,

I SEND you the following select sentences, extracted during an attentive perusal of the correspondence of Samuel Richardson, a name sufficiently known to the readers of your Miscellany. I hope they will be found as interesting to others in the reading, as they have been during the transcription, to

Yours, &c.

August, 1806. AMICUS.

[R. is put in abbreviation, uniformly, for Richardson. The same method is partly followed with the name of Lady Bradshaigh]

"DISCONTENT is the thorn that is as natural as roses in the garden of liberty; and whoever is for plucking it off, has forgot the very nature of the tree, and will only be scratching his fingers."—A. HILL, to R. April 12, 1739.

"I am of opinion that it is necessary for a genius to accommodate itself to the mode and taste of the world it is cast into; since works published in this age must take root in it, to flourish in the next."—R. to A. HILL, Oct. 27, 1748.

"So natural is it to be prejudiced in favour of the appearances things had when we were young, that even the alterations for the better please me not so."—Mr. STRAHAN, to R. Aug. 17, 1749.

"It would be hard, indeed, if the notion of learning were confined to the mere knowledge of one or two dead languages. Whoever surely possesses a good understanding, duly exercised upon becoming subjects, may justly aspire both to the name and the character."—JAMES HARRIS, (the author of Hermes,) to R. Jan. 7, 1752.

"Evils fly so near and so thick about us, that I am persuaded, my dear friend, that we should aim at little more than negative good here, and positive in another scene. *Escape* here, and *enjoyment* hereafter." (See Bible, "This is not our rest," &c.)—Dr. YOUNG, to R. Feb. 18, 1745.

"We shall find great account in considering content not only as a prudence, but as a *duty* too."—YOUNG, to R. Nov. 26, 1745.

"No man is so profligate, but he is *good* for *moments: perseverance* only is wanting to make him a saint."—YOUNG, to R. Nov. 11, 1746.

"Happy is the man whose *head* has secured him one immortality, and whose *heart* entitles him to the other!"—YOUNG, to R.

"Though integrity is but scarce, yet there is more integrity than infallibility in the world."—YOUNG, to R. July 21, 1757.

"In such a world as this, and with a feeling heart, *content* is *heroism*."—R. to Miss HIGHMORE, July 20, 1750.

"Greatness of mind excludes not feeling: to feel for others, is greatness of mind, if the feeling be carried, to the utmost of our power, into deeds."—R. to Miss HIGHMORE, July 20, 1750.

"All women love power."—R. to Miss HIGHMORE, July 15, 1753.

"When one's mind can follow one's friends in their retirement, by knowing the place where they retire to—as I have seen your charming situation at Enfield; it affords a good deal of pleasure to a contemplative mind. Now in your parlour—now in your summer-house—now in one of your walks—now by the side of your truly serpentine river;—one accompanies a valued friend every where."—R. to Miss WESTCOMB, Mar. 6, 1746-7.

"I am one who cannot pray seven times a-day, or say very long prayers. To tell you the truth, there are few forms that please me; they are either made for the wickedest creatures in the world, or are so full of vain repetitions, that I am at a loss to know, whether it is not a fault to express our praises and adorations in *such* words? What I want is a medium *between* the Pharisee and Publican."—Lady BRADSHAIGH, to R.

"Whether we succeed or fail in our endeavours to serve our best friends, there is one in which we cannot be disappointed; I mean that proposed by my dear friend, in soliciting Divine Providence for each other's happiness! We may hurt our friends, by the good we ignorantly attempt to do them ourselves; but if we can by any means move the Almighty God, who delights in charity, to a longer continuance of his patience and pity towards them—in that case our friendship, conducted by a wisdom that cannot err, and supported by a power that cannot be resisted, must be secure of success, without alloy. Let us therefore make religion the cement, and God the centre of our affection; and let us never forget to pray for each other."—SKETON, (Rev.) to R.

"I think the ridicule thrown upon old maids has often hurried women into wrong and imprudent matches, from the fear of being left to that despised state; and so has had a bad effect."—Mrs. DONELAN, to R.

"There is a time, it is that of *youth*, for treasuring up knowledge, in order the more freely to pour it out when at *maturity*. Pride, conceit, pertness, will be best kept down by *shutting the mouth* and *opening the ears*; and the character of such a person will be continually establishing itself, till it arises to its shining time."—R. to Mrs. DEWES.

"They who are so weak as to be tempted by such an old bait as a *promise of marriage*, deserve not reparation. I must suppose them an easy prey, though at the same time I abhor the villain who laid the snare. I would punish *them* with a single life; for *such* it would punish, notwithstanding they might be unhappy in a married state."—Lady BRADSHAIGH, to R.

"Bodies may be sundered in youth,

may be torn from each other, and other bodies may supply the loss;—for the loves of youth have more in them of body than of mind, let lovers fancy what they will; but in age, a separation may be called a separation of souls! Joyless, cold to sense, hardly hope left, no near and dear friend to complain to, or be soothed by; yet infirmities daily increasing, relations as well as others, (and with more reason, though with less gratitude than others,) ready to jostle the forlorn survivor off the stage of life; and thinking it time for him, or her, to follow the departed half!"—R. to Lady BRADSHAIGH.

"The *faults* which proceed from goodness of heart, I love more than the unwilling virtues of the malevolent."—R. to Lady B.

"There are circumstances so particular in some seductions, that a man ought (oppose *this* to Lady B.'s opinion: See before) upon the common principles of honour, whether reformed or not, to *marry* the woman whom he has betrayed; yea, supposing such to have been an easy prey to him."—R. to Lady B.

"Men have *vanity* as well as women, and are rather more in danger of suffering from temptation than women are. Cowardice ensures *us* often, and the *fear* of being exposed to the censure of the world has saved many a reputation: but *men* are above *that*, and the consequence is pretty well known."—Mrs. DELANY, to R.

"If a woman has mere *liking* only, she may tell her mind without reserve; but if she is downright in *love* it is impossible she should: and this is not to be called disguise, as it is not in her power to act otherwise; for love in pure delicate minds is so cautious, and fearful of losing the esteem they wish to gain, that it refines all the sentiments of the heart, and sets a double guard on every word and look, lest they should betray what they would hide even from themselves if possible. But this restraint goes no farther than till the favoured person has made his passion known."—Mrs. DELANY, to R.

"An indiscreet person, at thirty, thirty-five, or thirty-eight, will hardly ever be discreet; and will not always be humbled, even by mortifications."—R. to Mrs. DEWES, (sister to Mrs. DELANY, the wife of the dean.)

"I have accounted for the pride of the plain men and women, as a consciousness that they are not so happy in their persons as some of their fellow-creatures, but yet will not give themselves up, and therefore hope to supply by arrogance those defects which humility would conceal, and induce us to pity; by that means making themselves more contemptible by their manners, than they are by their persons."—R. to Mrs. DEWES.

"The manners of high and fashionable life consist in a sort of *routine*, which varies so often, that *it* must be catched flying."—Mrs. DONELLAN, to R. March 26, 1752, when the *rage* was TASTE!!

"Those pleasures must be always innocent that *innocently amuse*; and which divert not the mind from its domestic and superior duties; but serve as whets or sharpeners to duty, by a well-judged variety and change of scene."—R. to Miss WESTCOMB.

"Even rakes, who have no delicacy themselves, admire delicacy in women."—R. to Miss W. August 6, 1750.

"Trifles conferred with delicacy are more acceptable than considerable favours ungracefully bestowed."—Miss WESTCOMB, to R.

"Who knows what a lady is till she is *provoked*?"—R. to Miss W.

"*New* faces are more sought after than *fine* faces. Women should not make even their faces cheap."—R. to Miss W.

"I will not say (see Madan's Thelypthora) that there is a merit in the man's love to a *single* object, on a supposition that the law of nature *discourages not polygamy*; and that the *law of God no where, in his word, condemns it*, &c."—R. to Lady BRADSHAIGH.

"Great geniuses seldom have small faults."—R. to Lady B.

"The generality of readers are more taken with the driest narrative of *facts* than with the purest sentiments and noblest *lessons* of morality."—SHELTON (Rev.) to R.

"Did you ever know a bad woman that did not make a figure in

her way; No, no; the devil always takes care that his confessors of that sex canonize themselves!"—SHETON, (Rev.) to R.

"The man who *begins* wrong, and is too easy, will be held to it. A good deal in the homely proverb about *wedding-shoes*."—R. to Lady B.

"It is pity, methinks, that some other means than that of depriving our fellow-creatures of the common blessings of air and sunshine, could not be thought of for doing justice to creditors, and for punishing delinquents."—R. to Lady B.

"The man ought to be on the supplicating side of the question in courtship."—R. to Lady B.

"I do not approve of great learning in women. I believe it rarely turns out to their advantage. No farther would I have them to advance, than to what would enable them to write and converse with ease and propriety, and make themselves useful in every stage of life. Very few women have strength of brain equal to such a trial."—Lady B. to R.

"Children, *good* children, are not always comforts!"—R. to Lady B.

"Vice, in youth, is not excusable; but in old age, it is unpardonable!"—Lady B. to R.

"Speaking of 'Grandison,' (to the writing of which he was incited by Lady B.) R. says—'I am a very irregular writer, *can form no plan, nor write after what I have preconceived.* Many of my friends wonder at this, but so it is."

"The pen is almost as pretty an implement in a woman's fingers as the needle."—R. to Lady B.

"A woman, who is brought to own her love to the man, must act accordingly towards him; must be more indulgent to him; must, in a word, abate of her own significance, and add to his. Poor fool! he has brought her to own that she loves him; and, will she not bear with the man she loves?"—R. to Lady B.

"Polygamy is a doctrine that I am very far from countenancing; but yet, in an argumentative way, I do say, that the Law of Nature, and the first Command (increase and multiply) more than allow of it; and the Law of God no where forbids it. Throughout the Old Testament we find it constantly practised."—R. to Lady B.

"I wish I could have been convinced, by your answer, to what I suggested, that there was a higher authority than human laws against it."—R. to Lady B.

"The Law of Nature *does more than allow of polygamy*."—R. to Lady B.

"If your ladyship repeat your commands, I will give Swift's Sermon on the Trinity, a reading. But, as I hinted in my last, I have no notion of *men's* attempting to explain a mystery. In short, *I am afraid of raising doubts in my own mind*, which I cannot, from the nature of the subject, lay. All that concerns us to know for the conduct of our life, in order to fill us with a blessed hope, is plain and easy."—R. to Lady B.

"It is a most vexatious thing to pay visits for the sake of *form* only."—Lady B. to R.

CUMBRIAN COURTSHIPS.

(From Britton's "Beauties of England and Wales.)

AMONG the *customs* observed in this county, but not absolutely peculiar to it, are the *hirings* for farmers' servants, half yearly, at Whitsuntide and Martinmas. Those who offer their services stand in a body in the market-place; and, to distinguish themselves, hold a bit of straw, or green branch in their mouths. When the market is over, the girls begin to file off, and gently pace the streets, with a view of gaining admirers; while the young men, with similar designs, follow them; and having *eyed the lasses*, each picks up a sweetheart, whom they conduct to a dancing-room, and treat with punch and cake. Here they spend their afternoon, and part of their half-year's wages, in drinking and dancing; unless, as it frequently happens, a girl becomes the subject of contention, when the harmony of the meeting is interrupted, and the candidates for her affection settle the dispute by blows, without further ceremony. Whoever obtains the victory, secures the maid for the present; but she is sometimes *finally* won by the vanquished pugilist. When the diver-

sions of the day are concluded, the servants generally return to their homes, where they pass about a week before they enter on their respective services.

At *fairs*, as well as *hirings*, it is customary for all young people in the neighbourhood to assemble and dance at the inns and ale-houses. The females continue walking backwards and forwards in the streets, till an admirer solicits the favour of their company to a dancing-room, there to take a dance, a glass, and a cake: this request is of course complied with; and after half an hour's dancing, they return to the street, where each party seeks a new adventure. This seemingly indecorous practice; particularly on the part of the fair sex, has been so long sanctioned by custom, that no ideas of impropriety attend it; and its effects are only similar to the regulations of a ball-room among the higher classes. In their dances, which are jigs and reels, exertion and agility are more regarded than ease and grace. But little order is observed in these rustic assemblies; disputes frequently arise, and are generally terminated by blows. During these combats, the weaker portion of the company, with the minstrels, get upon the benches, or cluster in corners, while the rest support the combatants: even the lasses will often assist in the battle, and fight like Amazons, in support of their relations or lovers. When the fray is over, the bruised pugilists retire to wash, and the tattered nymphs to re-adjust their garments. Fresh company arrives, the fiddles strike up, the dancing proceeds as before, and the skirmish, which commences without previous malice, is rarely again remembered. In these dancing parties the attachments of the country people are generally formed: the method by which the *courtship* is pursued is somewhat singular.

After the youth has obtained permission of his mistress to visit her at her own home, he appropriates his *Saturday* evenings to that purpose, that his next day's work may not be incommoded. When the family are retired to rest, the fire darkened, and the candle extinguished, he cautiously enters the house, and is received by his expectant lass with affectionate cordiality. In this obscurity the lovers pass several hours, conversing on the common topics of the village, or the more animating subject of mutual affection, till the increasing cold of a winter's night, or the light of a summer's morning, announces the time of parting. With these proceedings the parents, or masters of the lovers, are perfectly acquainted, but generally connive at them, having little idea of depriving others of the same indulgence which themselves and their forefathers enjoyed with impunity. This dark method of courtship is sometimes attended with the effects that might naturally be expected, when opportunity, and the ardour of youth, overpower the suggestions of discretion and reason. The frail fair-one is then indebted to a premature marriage for the concealment of her shame: or should her perjured paramour refuse the acceptance of her hand, the ruin of the poor girl is completed by the destruction of her character. Let it be remembered, however, to the honour of the Cumbrian peasantry, that illicit amours are not always, nor even generally, the consequence of Cumbrian courtship: yet the number of illegitimate children may, with greater probability, be attributed to this custom than to any other. Many instances occur, where more *prudent*, if not more rational, modes of courtship are adopted; but the above is the plan on which they are usually conducted.

When the affections of the parties are sufficiently engaged to lead them to marriage, and it is understood that the girl's parents have no objection to the match, the young man ventures to show himself to the family; and the wedding-day being fixed, the friends and neighbours of both the bride and bridegroom are invited to the ceremony. If the church is at a distance, the *weddingers* mostly ride; and the bridegroom and his party commence the amusements of the day, by approaching the bride's residence in a full gallop. Having alighted, the whole company breakfast to-

gether, and afterwards mount their horses; when men and women gallop over hill and dale to the church, eagerly contending who shall arrive there first. The neighbouring ale-house to the *kirk* receives the joyful guests, who refresh their spirits with a hearty glass before the performance of the ceremony. After the indissoluble knot is tied, they again adjourn to the inn, inviting the parson to partake of their cheer; and having spent an hour in drinking punch without intermission, once more mount their nags, and, half mad with liquor, furiously scamper headlong toward's the bride's house; while all the villagers, who have been upon the watch, are collected on the neighbouring hills to see the race. If the entire company reach their place of destination without accident, it is regarded as a fortunate omen; but it frequently happens that some of the party get a tumble, and that a desperate female alights upon her head and shoulders. The good performances of their horses, and the courage and dexterity displayed by the riders, on this day's adventure, furnish sufficient matter for conversation during dinner; which being finished, the music strikes up, and dancing beguiles the hours, till the time arrives of performing the ceremony of putting the wedded couple to bed: this is accompanied with appropriate songs, in which the *decencies* of speech are not always remembered.

The *Bidding-wedding*, as it is provincially termed, was very common about twenty or thirty years ago, but is now becoming obsolete. When this custom is observed, the bridegroom, with a few of his friends, ride about the villages for several miles round, *bidding* or inviting the neighbours to the wedding on the appointed day; which is likewise advertised in the county newspapers, with a general invitation for visitants. In the advertisement various rural sports are enumerated to be exhibited on the occasion, for suitable prizes. These invitations generally bring together a great concourse of people, who, after enjoying the amusements of the day, make a contribution for the new married couple, which not unfrequently amounts to a considerable sum.

SURRENDER OF NIMEGUEN.

To the Editor of the Universal Mag.

SIR,

ONE of the numbers of your most useful publication, for the month of June, 1804, page 565, having lately fallen into my hands, and giving a most ungenerous and unjust statement of the conduct of the English troops towards the Dutch, upon the surrender of the garrison of Nimeguen to the French, on the 8th of November, 1794, which, you say, is translated from a French author, whose statement you look upon as suspicious, and express a wish that some one acquainted with the circumstances would furnish you with a more authentic and impartial account; I consider it as a duty incumbent upon me, even at this late period, having been immediately on the spot, and an eye-witness, to do away, if possible, the very unfair and malicious reflections alluded to.

On the evening previous to the above date, an order was received by General Hawk, at that moment commanding officer, to withdraw the different advanced posts, and to evacuate the town about midnight. The garrison consisted of English, Hanoverians, and Dutch. The two former effected their retreat, by the ship-bridge, though with some difficulty, from the French batteries directed against it, having done material damage to the connecting planks; so that, when Bentinck's regiment arrived to follow, the colonel (viz. Van Cowerden) was informed, in my presence, that the bridge was so disabled, that many would infallibly lose their lives in attempting to pass it. Upon this the colonel, from motives of humanity, resolved to proceed to the floating bridge, which lay on the same side of the Wahal, whereon the remaining part of the troops, &c. were embarked. They had only advanced about one-third of the distance when the mast, through which the rope passed, broke and fell down; from what cause no person could decidedly determine. When the English observed our intentions and position, they, for obvious reasons, set fire to the ship-bridge.

The French being soon after ap-

prized of this helpless and defenceless situation of things, gave up further cannonading: A kind of capitulation having been proposed by Colonel Balneaves, and agreed to, the French troops entered the ports, and actively assisted to bring back the floating bridge; and made the whole prisoners of war, who, the same morning, commenced their march to France.

As I belonged to the medical department, I waited on the French General Souham, and requested leave to return to my family, which he was obliging enough to grant; sending me with a flag of truce, with his own adjutant-general, over the river, where an English or Hanoverian officer commanded, who returned a receipt of my arrival. As to our firing upon the Dutch troops, this assertion I can confidently affirm to be perfectly without foundation; and it must have been made, either from a wish to fix a savage stigma on the character of the British nation, or by premature and imperfect conclusions as to facts. When I took the liberty of inquiring into the design of firing, and represented the alarm and apprehensions it had occasioned, the officers candidly and positively assured me that their only views were to break the chains or cabels which attached the floating bridge to its anchors, in the firm belief that, should this have succeded, the stream would then have brought it safe to its destination. That endeavours were afterwards exerted to render it unfit for use, will readily be admitted.

Should this simple but faithful narrative be looked upon as worthy of attention, I shall be happy in having had an opportunity of effacing a stain which must shock the feelings of every man interested in the honour of his country.

I am, Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

Deventer, G. HOME, M.D.

May 19, 1806.

LUCUBRATIONS OF AN IDLER.

THE words in which the American General Lee closes his last will and testament, breathe a spirit of liberality that cannot be too often mentioned, nor too widely disseminated. He finished his solemn task by "recommending his soul to the Creator of all worlds, and all beings, who must, from his visible attributes, be indifferent to their modes of worship or creeds, whether Christians, Mahometans, or Jews; whether the belief is instilled by education, or taken up by reflection; whether more or less absurd; as a weak mortal man can be no more answerable for his persuasions, notions, or even scepticism, in religion, than for the colour of his skin!" Should the reader of this quotation from the last solmen bequest of a great mind, be tempted to judge the author too free in his sentiments, or too unreserved in the avowal of them, let us remind him that Voltaire asserts 100,000 persons suffered death in France, during 15 centuries, on account of religious persecutions; while we know, on at least equal authority, that Tamerlane butchered nearly the same number in honour of his prophet, on the plains of Hindostan.

The following curious particulars occur in a work on local antiquities:—The *Boy-Bishop* (Episcopus Choristarum) was a chorister bishop, chosen by his fellow children, on St. Nicholas's day, who, as the legend says, fasted every Wednesday and Friday whilst in his cradle, and understood the Scriptures from a child: for which reason he is esteemed the patron of children, and the object of their worship, in preference of all other saints. From this day until Innocent's day at night, the *Episcopus Puerorum*, or Boy-Bishop, took the name and held the state of a bishop; was habited answerably thereto, and carried a crosier, or pastoral staff in his hand, and wore a mitre on his head; the rest of his fellows representing monks, &c. On Innocent's day he went in solemn procession with his fellows to the high altar of the Holy Trinity, dressed in their copes, and bearing lighted tapers in their hands; and there performed the service of the Holy Innocents, designedly represented by these children, and which seems to have been the principal cause of the institution. No one, upon pain of excommunication, dared to interrupt, or press upon them, during the procession, or any part of the service; and if the

chorister bishop died within a month of his election, his obsequies were solemnised with a pomp answerable to his dignity, and he, as all other bishops were *, was buried in his pontificalia.

The astonishing facility with which *Psalmanazar*, the pretended *Formosan*, acquired languages is well known. In his posthumous work he gives the following account of his method of learning Hebrew. "What contributed most to the extraordinary readiness in speaking the language which I attained, was a mode I fell into, at proper times, when I found myself inclined to close thinking, to clothe my ideas in that instead of any other language; or, as one may more properly word it, to *think in Hebrew*, rather than in English or any other language I was used to."

The melancholy catastrophe narrated in the 172d paper of the 'Tatler,' is founded on fact. The Tatler's statement is perhaps designedly incorrect. The following are the leading features of the circumstance, abridged from the circumstantial detail of a writer who was well acquainted with the parties. The real story may be the more acceptable, as I believe no commentator on the Tatler has noticed it.—

The persons described under the names of Orlando and Belinda resided, early in the last century, in the city of Dublin. They dwelt in the great house in Smithfield, which stood at a distance from the street, with a wall before it, and an avenue of high trees up to the door; and *not in the country, as the Tatler says.*

Orlando was a tall, thin, strong man, well-made, and of a very genteel person. His face was pale, and marked with the small-pox; his features were good, and yet there was something fierce in his look, even when he was not displeased. He had been humoured in every thing from his cradle, on account of his fine estate: from his infancy to his manhood he had been continually flattered and indulged in every wish, however extravagant.

Belinda was beautiful and highly accomplished. Her vivacity was great, and her understanding extraordinary; but she had a satyrical wit, and a vanity that made her delight in exhibiting the weakness of other minds and the clearness of her own conceptions. She was too good, however, to have the least malice in such conduct. It was human frailty, blended with a desire to make her neighbours wiser.

Notwithstanding these latent seeds of dissention, the youthful pair lived, for a time, in harmony and fondness. One melancholy evening, Maria (sister of Belinda) called on them with an expensive fan she had purchased, and was tedious in praising some Indian figures which were painted on it. Belinda, who had a taste for painting, said the colours were fine, but the images ridiculous and despicable. To this Maria replied, with some heat, and the husband preremptorily insisted on it, that she was right. This opinion he maintained with such injudicious obstinacy, that Belinda was offended, and reflected with some severity on the despotic tempers of self-sufficient husbands. Marriage, she said, could not licence a husband to be unjust, nor entitle him to treat his wife as a slave. If this were to be the case in matrimony, women had better bear the reproach and solitude of antiquated virginity, and be treated as the refuse of the world in the character of old maids. This just, but too-lively speech, enraged Orlando to the last degree, and from a fury he sank in a few minutes into a sullen silence. This gloom he preserved during the half-hour for which our author, who was witness to the whole dispute, remained at their house; revolving probably the sad tragedy he was about to act.

Belinda soon perceived she had gone too far. She smiled, wept, asked pardon, but all in vain. "When this beauty," says our author, "stood

* There is a monument to one of these Boy-Bishops in Salisbury cathedral, on which he is represented as standing on a beast with a lion's head, and the tongue and tail of a dragon, in allusion to that expression of the Psalmist—"Conculcabis Leonem et Draconem:" Thou shalt tread on the lion and the dragon.

weeping by his chair, and exclaimed, 'Forgive me, my love, it was only in raillery I spoke! and let our pleasures and pains be hereafter honestly shared together,' I remember the tears burst from my eyes, for I was yet but a boy, and I quitted the room. It was frightful to look on the enraged husband: he shook, started, and wildly stared, in horrible meditation."

At ten o'clock Orlando withdrew to bed without uttering a word. Soon after he lay down he pretended to be asleep; and his wife, rejoicing to think him so, in hopes that nature's soft nurse would calm the raging operations of his mind, resigned herself to slumbers painful though innocent. No sooner did the frantic Orlando perceive her situation, than he plunged a dagger in her breast! The wretched maniac repeated the strokes while she had life to speak to him, in the tenderest manner conjuring him to let her live, and not sink himself in perdition here, and hereafter, by her death! In vain she prayed: he gave her a thousand wounds, and fled when he found her convulsed by nature's last throbs, to a little lodge he had in the country, about twenty miles from Dublin. His victim, however, lived to disclose the sad circumstances of her death to her terrified maid, by whose representations the magistrates dispatched one John Mansel, a constable, a bold and strong man, in search of the murderer. Mansel soon discovered the place of his retreat, and, armed with a case of pistols and a hanger, watched about the lodge, with determined perseverance. He long watched in vain, for Orlando lived by himself, well-secured by strong bolts and bars; and only went out now and then to a public-house, in the master of which he could confide. Near this house, at break of day, Mansel at length found the offender, and on his refusing to be made a prisoner and cocking a pistol to defend himself, Mansel presented his piece. Both fired at once, and both fell! Orlando was shot in the heart, and the officer of justice in the brain. "They were both brought," says our writer, "to Dublin, on one of the little low-backed cars there used, and I followed the car from the beginning of James'-street, the outside the city, all through the town. Orlando's head hung dangling near the ground, with the face upwards, and his torn bloody breast bare. Of all the faces of the dead which I have contemplated, none ever looked like his. There was an anxiety, a rage, a horror, a remorse in it, that no pen nor pencil could describe."

On the most awful of all considerations—"The Nature of the Divine Being:"—Addison says, (following Locke in the cast of thought) "by adding infinity to any kind of perfection we enjoy, and by joining all these different kinds of perfections in one Being, we form our idea of the great Sovereign of nature." The words are beautiful, but it may be doubted whether the doctrine they recommend is just. The imagination, in the enthusiasm of its wanderings, pictures a Deity formed like man, but in man's noblest features. A difficulty, however, occurs:—Youth, though perfect in beauty, grace, and dignity, fails to impress on the mind of the spectator, distinct ideas of reverence; since youth must want experience, which is the parent of that sober wisdom that awes through superiority. If, however, the imaginist designs his Deity in the mellow tints of age, which is the aspect that conveys the ideas of majesty and wisdom mingled with benevolence, he certainly must err; since the eternal Being can never be supposed susceptible to the influence of time.

Again, the chief perfections on which we pride ourselves, those nobler sensations of the mind—pity, hope, generosity, and the like, even with infinitude superadded, seem ill-calculated to share the transcendant magnificence of the Supreme mind. I hope I am not venturing too far when I say that pity, in its most exalted capacity, seems too mean an attribute for the breast of Omnipotence.) Is it not somewhat like arraigning the justice of the Divinity to imagine him capable of creating beings so ordinanced as to perpetually exact the pity of their Creator? since pity, though pleasing to sympathising

feelings, implies a want of those opportunities that would afford effectual commisseration.

Hope would appear a quality foreign to the nature of Omniscience. Where the past, the present, and the future, lie unfolded, there seems to be no room for the exercise of hope. Nor do the pleasures of generosity, so sublimely grateful to the human mind, appear sufficiently exalted for the breast of the Almighty. Generosity can exist only in the instance of self-denial. No man can be accounted generous who does not overcome inducements to self-gratification. The mercy of the Godhead must surely be of a celestial kind, unknown to the bosom agitated by a war of contrarieties. A clemency too pure to be expressed even by an infinity of that forbearance that gives self-applause to the feelings of humanity.

The Almighty in bestowing the passions on mankind has wisely rendered the exercise of each a pleasure; but is there not presumption in supposing that the most pleasurable of the sensations requisite for the virtue of man, in his terrestrial circumstances, constitute the mind of the Being who is at once—virtue, immutability, and perfection?

In fine, it appears that Omnipotence and Omniscience can never be imagined, by a combination of even the noblest faculties of mortals, weak and circumscribed in effort; and dark, erroneous and futile in capacities of mind.

It must be admitted, that we can form no immediate conception of the mighty Sovereign of nature, unless we congregate the most noble objects that his works present; but, with deference, such does not appear to be a justifiable attempt. Nor does it appear that religion is likely to be less fervent, though it worships a Being whose nature is held too awful for contemplation; though human pride may be gratified by forming a Divinity from the more splendid parts of its own composition.

CRITICISM.

RAYMOND'S LIFE OF DERMODY.

[*Continued from page* 35.]

WE have, as it were, accompanied the poet from his native village to the metropolis of his country, a journey of above one hundred and forty miles, effected chiefly by the generous succour of his friendly carrier. It was now, "as unexpectedly as he had encountered," that "he separated from his honest travelling-companion." "The pleasure arising from the objects before him (observes his biographer) banished all thoughts of the hardships which he would have to encounter in this untried scene of life; and, without troubling himself with the reflection that he was in a large city pennyless and unknown, he recited in lofty and ecstatic strains the transports which he fancied he was to enjoy in his pilgrimage through the world."

Poor Dermody's "transports," however, were of no long duration. After failing to obtain the assistance he had anticipated by means of a letter of recommendation, which he had prudently brought with him from the country, to an eminent apothecary residing on College Green, our juvenile bard, reduced, by the sale of part of his necessary cloathing, to a very shabby exterior, was compelled to amuse himself by strolling about the streets of Dublin, where he indulged his curiosity, and displayed his conversational powers at book-stalls, or in the shops of petty booksellers.

"In one of these walks, sauntering down Fleet-street, he stopped at a second-hand bookseller's, who occupied the front cellar of the house No. 58, now no longer standing. The books ranged under the shed, for the purpose of inviting purchasers, arrested the attention of this pennyless child of Apollo: and on his extending his hand to reach one of them, he was observed by their owner from below; who, as poor Dermody's forlorn appearance excited no expectation of his intending to *buy*, hastened up the steps for the purpose of watching his property. He found the stranger earnestly poring over a Greek author; and upon questioning him as to the substance of the book, and being satisfied that he understood it, he asked him down into the cellar.

The invitation was accepted; and, most opportunely, the poor man's homely repast was just placed upon the table, of which the young Grecian was hospitably requested to partake. Under such circumstances, where entreaty was powerfully seconded by appetite, it will hardly be supposed that the offer was rejected: they dined together with mutual satisfaction.

"Dermody, though he had his fits of reserve, was sufficiently explicit to make his kind host acquainted with the perplexity of his situation. A thought instantly struck the man, that by contributing a little to alleviate the poor scholar's distresses, he might do him a material service, and procure, at no very inconvenient expense, an assistant for his son in learning Latin. The proposal was made, and Dermody readily acceded to it." But the expedient failed, as Dermody *could not* apply himself to his new avocation with sufficient steadiness. "However, commiserating the boy's condition—destitute of friends, far from home, and without any means of support—this good-natured bookseller* recommended him to one Lynch, who, in easier circumstances than himself, kept a second-hand bookselling shop in Stephen-street, and who engaged him in the capacity of a shop-boy."

In this situation Dermody became known to Dr. Houlton, who held a medical appointment under the government, and who, with the means, possessed also the inclination to shelter him from distress. "It was, (says Dr. H. in a letter to a friend,) to the best of my recollection, in the year 1796, that chance brought me acquainted with young Dermody. Happening, one day, to notice a little country-looking boy, meanly habited, and evidently not more than ten years old, standing at an humble book-shop in Dublin, and reading Longinus in the original Greek text, I was not a little surprised at the occurrence. I entered into a conversation with him, and soon found him an adept in that language. I asked him home to dine with me.

"During dinner, on whatever subject was started I found him intelligent. He conversed in such nervous language, with such a measured pronunciation, pertinency of remark, and justness of observation, that I could not but contemplate him as an infant philosopher, or as a little being composed entirely of mind. To my greater surprise, he informed me that he had been an usher in his father's Latin and Greek school for the last two years, and had commenced that duty at eight years of age. 'Then,' exclaimed I, 'you are doubtless conversant with most of the Latin and Greek authors that are generally read in those seminaries.' He answered that he was; and that if I had any such in the house, he would attempt to convince me of it. I produced Horace and Homer, when he speedily proved that they were among his very intimate acquaintance. I remarked to him, that his application must have been immense. He modestly answered, that he was more ready to ascribe any proficiency he had attained to his father's assiduity in instructing him; he having put him into the Latin Accidence at four years of age, and unremittingly made him pursue his learning (even amidst the drudgery of his ushership) from the above early period till the day he left him—I trust you will not, sir, think me too minute; since, in characters of extraordinary genius, every trait of their earliest emanations of mind generally becomes no less a matter of curiosity than of interest.

"I now took the opportunity to say to him, that, as he appeared to be quite unsettled, I should deem it the greatest obligation if he would make my house his residence, till some better and more agreeable situation could be obtained for the prosecution of his studies. He accepted my offer with many expressions of gratitude: and said he would go to the place where he had slept for a night or two, to inform the people of my invitation; and return in the evening, and bring with him some manuscripts which he wished to submit to my inspection. In the mean time I ordered an apartment to be prepared for his accommodation, and waited with no small impatience the return of my

* Why has not the *name* of such a man stood recorded in these volumes? An illustrious exception to literary traders; he really did honour to human nature!

wonderful little guest. He appeared at supper-time, and presented me with a bundle of papers which he begged me to read at my leisure; and after some refreshment said, that as he was fatigued, he would take the liberty to retire to rest. I must confess, I was so anxious to inspect the manuscripts he had put into my hands, that I immediately ordered the servant to shew him to his room, and wished him a good night."

[*To be continued.*]

ORIGINAL POETRY.

To ———.

OH! banish far those anxious sighs!
And dry, my fair, those tearful eyes:
Thus while we love, while thus we live,
Heaven must our truant joys forgive!
Not by the tye that fails to bind
A perjur'd murmuring race, confin'd;
Us, freedom gay, and mild delight,
In tenderest constancy unite.
I love, because to love—I will;
And, free to choose, shall love thee still.
But—'tis the temper of my soul
To spurn Compulsion's base controul:
Once led, like other fools! to say
"I'll love thee to life's latest day!"—
From that dull moment, I confess,
I should begin to love thee less!
True though my heart, yet can I swear
That *always* thou wilt triumph there?
Since looks, and thoughts, and feelings change,
From thee that *nothing* shall estrange?
Grateful, that now the passing hour
We still can snatch from Sorrow's power,
Delighted live—Time may the term
Of all our pleasures long confirm!
Delighted live! nor seek to know,
While blest, anticipated woe.

Aug. 29, 1804. OMA.

SONNET,

WRITTEN IN A BOAT, OFF THE COAST OF NEWHAVEN, IN SUSSEX.

BY CLIO RICKMAN.

PACE on bright orb of day! till in the sea
Thy burning glories vanish from my eye;
And while thy blushing beams illume the sky,
And the day takes the last faint rays from thee,
Here let me loiter still!—for dear to me
Is EVENING'S placid reign,—when too on high
The MOON full orb'd resplendant ranges free,
And cliffs, and passing ships, I scarce descry.

Now FANCY hovers o'er my soul, and brings
Scenes of delight, of love, and days long past,
(Ah! days too bright—too happy far to last)
When on this coast time flew on rapture's wings;
And though the sorrowing bard weeps as he sings,
Yet in his throbbing breast, extatic musing springs.

EPIGRAMS.

NEVER the day that GRUB forgoes
His drunken flask and glutton dinner,
Yet cries, while gorg'd his stomach throes,
Have mercy, Lord! on such a sinner.

Sink not the *mistress* in the *wife*,
Still to be merry, TOM! be wise;
And know, of matrimonial life,
The better part in courtship lies!

OMA.

THE WANDERING DARLING BOY.

THE moon, behind a darkening cloud,
Had veil'd her pallid face away;
And drowsy sleep o'erpower'd the crowd,
That industry employ'd by day:
But anguish prey'd on Laura's breast,
And racking doubts her mind employ,
As o'er the waste, depriv'd of rest,
She sought her wandering darling boy!

He scarce ten years had seen the light,
And cheer'd a fondling mother's heart,
When, in a winter's dreary night,
He did from home and friends depart;
His mother, frantic, beat her breast,
When robb'd of all—her only joy!
And o'er the waste, depriv'd of rest,
She seeks her wandering darling boy!

The youth had heard of battles fought,
By England's brave and gallant tars!
And thus poor Laura, rack'd with thought,
Believ'd her son had join'd the wars.
But onward still she bends her way,
While balmy hopes her mind employ;
And o'er the waste, by night and day,
She seeks her wandering darling boy!

At length she reach'd the sea-girt shore,
When, lo! a ship was passing near,
In which she saw her son, once more;
Regardless of a mother's fear,
She hail'd the ship, but hail'd in vain:
Till now, bereft of ev'ry joy,
Despair and frenzy seiz'd her brain,
As sail'd her wandering darling boy!

Exhausted, on the beach she lay,
As still the ship more distant grew,
When strangers, passing near that way,
To help poor Laura, quickly flew;
With friendly care they took her home;
Ere madness should her brain destroy!
She laugh'd—she cried, in frantic tone,
"Oh! where's my wandering, darling boy?"

In grief she pass'd six tedious years,
Sooth'd by the rays of lingering hope!
She bath'd her face in daily tears,
And did the Almighty's power invoke!
But ah! poor Laura knew no rest,
Her soul was lost to ev'ry joy.
And oft she cried—"'Tis God knows best,
If lives my wandering darling boy!"

'Twas now Heaven's just and ruling pow'r
Soon chang'd the mother's dreadful scene,
For, in that least expected hour,
Her son came tripping o'er the green!
"Oh Heaven!" she cried, "'tis he! 'tis he!
Come, crown my days with lasting joy!
Great God be prais'd! and is it thee?—
Oh! 'tis my wandering darling boy!"

"Yes, dearest mother, 'tis your son!
Be happy, now the wars are o'er!
There's money, from the haughty don,
Enough to form our little store;
And, though I love my King so well,
With you I ever will enjoy
The comforts of your humble cell,
Your darling—not your wandering—boy!

J. HARE.

THE NATIVE COT.

THOUGH with a firm undaunted heart
The sailor quits each dearest tie,
Yet, at the signal to depart
A tear unbidden gems his eye!
To grief a foe, he wipes it soon,
Nor sighs nor murmurs at his lot:
Yet fond remembrance, morn and noon,
Will dwell upon his native cot!

And, when he ploughs the distant seas,
Whether on deck he takes his stand,
Or shifts the sail, to catch the breeze,
Or lends to heave the log a-hand;
Still fancy, faithful to her post,
On scenes like these will linger not,
But flies with speed to that lov'd coast
Where friends adorn his native cot.

He, does the mighty tempest lower,
Should boiling torrents round him dash,
Should lightnings dart from Heaven's high tower,
And waring waves the vessel lash;
At such a moment, fill'd with awe,
As all survey the dread upshot,
He cries (and thence can comfort draw),
"No storms assail my native cot!"

And when to meet the haughty foe,
He steers where deep-mouthed cannons roar,
Though the next shot may lay him low,
Far distant from his much lov'd shore,
He shouts regardless of his life,
While round the battle rages hot,
"I fight to shield from war and strife
My friends, my home, my native cot!"

He still, wherever doom'd to roam,
Whether to India or the Pole,
With thoughts of absent friends and home
Can steer and animate his soul;
And as, in every clime, we find
The magic needle vary not,
Ev'n so the compass of his mind
Points ever to his native cot.

Ah! hear him now, all dangers past,
His wife and children smiling near,
Declare how largely Heaven, at last,
Hath recompens'd each pang and tear!
His perils he recounts aloud,
And all his troubles are forgot,
When faithful friends around him crowd
And seat him in his native cot.

MARY SOPHIA.

PROCEEDINGS OF LEARNED BODIES.

ASIATIC RESEARCHES.

THE eighth Volume of "Asiatic Researches; or Transactions of the Society instituted in Bengal for enquiring into the History and Antiquities, the Arts, Sciences and Literature, of Asia," has just reached us, from Calcutta, and we embrace an early opportunity of making our readers acquainted with its contents.

This volume contains ten papers relative to different Branches of Science, connected with Asia, and a short Appendix.

The first paper is by Dr. Francis Balfour, and will be found to contain several new facts interesting to the Medical Practitioner; it is entitled "Observations respecting the remarkable Effects of Sol-lunar Influence in the Fevers of India; with the Scheme of an Astronomical Ephemeris for the Purposes of Medicine and Meteorology."

The second paper is an "Extract from a Journal, during the late Campaign in Egypt, by Captain C. B. Burr." This is principally a description of the ruins of the ancient Temple of Isis, at Dendera, formerly the city of Tentyris, of which the present temple is all that remains to denote its former splendour. That part which still exists is surrounded by such heaps of rubbish, broken walls, and fragments of an Arab village, long since mouldered on its parent ruins, that little is perceptible in approaching, except five clumsy pillars, forming part of a detached temple at some distance from the gate, with which it is in a right line, though now separated by a tank filled by the inundation of the Nile. These columns are connected at their base by a stone wall, in which there appear to have been eight, one at each corner, and one on either side of an entrance in front and rear of the building; which is about forty feet long, and possessing nothing worthy of attention.

"Beyond this, on the summit, and partly buried in the mound of rubbish, is a gateway much ruined on the side we approached from, but whose internal face is an object of peculiar admiration; its high state of preservation, the excellence of its sculpture, the simplicity of the style, the excellent execution of the figures, chiefly female, the hieroglyphics, and other ornamental parts, excited my surprise beyond what I had expected or thought possible. It is probably rather an advantage to the temple, its being so surrounded with ruins as to be secreted till you approach sufficiently near, to receive a more perfect impression of its beauties. The rubbish, however, with which it is choaked up, confines the sight too much, and almost precludes the possibility of viewing the building with so good an effect as would arise from a greater choice of situation on the part of the spectator. Passing this gateway, the passage through which is also beautifully sculptured, we reached on the right hand a temple, surrounded by a gallery still entire though almost buried; the whole ornamented with a variety of figures, surrounded with hieroglyphics, which doubtless explain the meaning of the various objects, some human, others of a less definite nature; the workmanship is in very great preservation, but the gallery so filled as to prevent our standing erect, though the body of this temple into which we descended was near thirty feet in height, covered with large slates of stone. The entrance to this edifice is through a corridor supported on pillers almost buried in the ruins.

"The grand temple, retired from the gateway, about fifty yards, presents a front of one hundred and forty feet at the base; at least what is now the terreplain: and about sixty feet in height, the rest being invisible. This part is in the most perfect state; the fillet, tones, and almost every ornamental part, save what the bigotry of the Arabs has induced them to deface, being in excellent preservation. In the centre an entrance of nineteen feet leads into a peristyle divided by three rows of columns on either side of twenty-two and a half feet in circumference, the front row connected to each other at their bases by a wall; which from a part that has been cleared away by the Savans to ascertain the elevation of the building, exceeds ten feet in height; from the top of this to the entablature of the columns, the space is left open; within are nine pillars to the right, and left (tallying in size and design with those in front) that support the roof of the peristyle; which is ornamented in the most beautiful style with a vast variety of figures, and representations of aquatic scenes. Many groupes of men and beasts are here represented, some perfectly of a terrestrial and familiar nature, others allegorical, amongst which is a fine figure of a bull butting at the new moon. The dresses, the utensils, canoes, and many of the articles of the domestic economy of the ancient Egyptians are herein represented in the most minute and pleasing manner; and the entire state of these figures, not only in shape but colouring, conveys the most perfect idea of the habits of the times. A vast resemblance exists in the dresses with those at present worn in India; the *cholié* of the women, the moond, and many others claiming a direct comparison. Every figure of Isis has her features chiselled out by the Arabs, and many other figures whose situations were not so elevated as to preserve them from the destructive con-

duct of these people, have suffered almost perfect annihilation. All beyond it, however, are extremely perfect, and the whole ceiling, with one or two trifling exceptions, is entire. The capitals of the pillars are square, each face having had a representation of the head of Isis on it, which, though so roughly handled, the turban has in no instance been destroyed, and the colouring of it, the bandeaus, and other decorations are still in the greatest perfection. The stone of which the temple is built is a kind of free-stone. As this would not receive either polish or paint, figures and hieroglyphics, with which every part of the peristyle both internally and externally, is covered, have in the interior been plastered over with a fine cement, which has not only received a polish that has stood the test of ages, but has retained the brilliancy of the tints, particularly the blue, in a manner almost incredible. The mystic symbol of the winged orb, of which reiterated representations decorate the ceiling of the central division of the peristyle, extending entirely across, bears the brightest hues; the same mysterious type adorns the entablature over the entrance, and the interior face of the same part of the gateway; the walls are covered with various sculptures, representing different parts of the history of Isis, one or two of the principal figures in each being evidently the same, though each compartment into which the wall is divided represents some separate event: but above the head of Isis, on each of the sides of each column, the two central front ones excepted, is the Deity and birth, without variation, all most elegantly executed, and exact counterparts of each other: the interior length of this peristyle is one hundred and twenty-three feet, and sixty-four deep; the walls at either end near nine feet thick, decreasing externally as they ascend; the slabs of stone forming the roofs, are over the centre columns, twenty-five feet long, about six broad, and extremely thick.

"Hence by a large portal of elegant architecture, we entered the vestibule, the roof of which, considerably lower than that of the peristyle, is supported by six pillars, three on either side; their decorations much mutilated: the little that is visible, shews them to be fluted. This room is about the length and breadth of the outer one, but being nearly filled with rubbish, we passed through another large door into a room of the same length and height, but narrow enough to admit of large slabs reaching across without the intervention of pillars. Apertures are cut in the ceiling to admit air and light, and a passage or door to the right and left, leads to other parts of the temple. Facing the door where we had entered, is another which led into a third room, rather larger, and lighted in like manner from above; from these there are four doors leading to different parts of the building, to the right and left, and a portal facing that by which we had entered, which led us into a dark recess about thirty feet long and twenty-five broad, whose roof in like manner consisted of transverse slabs. This probably was the great sanctuary; at the further extremity of which was a hole, through which we were enabled to descend into a vault, which, like the rest of the apartments, is nearly filled with earth. We, however, ascertained by our lights that the floor above was formed of numerous small slabs of stone cemented to each other, and destitute of any other support than what they derived from the judicious manner in which they were united. Returning hence after visiting some rooms to our right, we went through a passage to the left that led to an apartment where we in vain endeavoured to maintain our ground against a host of bats, that finally obliged us to resume the course of this passage, which led by steps of easy ascent, and many windings round their centre, to the summit of the temple; in approaching which it branches off to the right and left, the the latter opening to a corridor, within which was a sanctuary, through the floor of which a perforation afforded light to a part of the temple which had not fallen under our observation. On the ceiling of this corridor, which is about twenty feet long, and half that breadth, is a curious female figure, sculptured in relievo, represented in a bending extended posture. The limbs, though disproportioned, are particularly beautiful; it is in the highest preservation, and worthy peculiar attention.

"The French have been digging

ound, and within the temple, in different places, to ascertain its dimensions, and we were indebted for our access to many of the rooms to the pains taken by them to discover their entrances: for which purpose they have removed a great deal of rubbish. The whole exterior of the temple is in perfect preservation, except the defacement, which many of the figures within reach have suffered. On the south and west faces are some very elegant spouts for carrying off the water issuing from the mouths of couchant lions, decorated with ram's horns. The whole summit of the temple is disfigured by heaps of rubbish, and fragments of walls, as also the mounds which surround it, which probably owe their existence to a colonnade or some range of buildings with which it was enclosed, and which are now buried.

Our Indian followers, who had attended us, beheld the scene before them with a degree of admiration bordering on veneration; arising not only from the affinity they traced in several of the figures to their own deities, but from their conviction of its being the work of some *Rackshas*, who they conceived had visited the earth, to transmit to an admiring posterity a testimony of supernatural talents."

The third is an elaborate and interesting paper on the Origin of the Hindu Religion, by J. D. Paterson, esq. We are sorry that our limits oblige us to be concise, but we cannot resist presenting them with the following extract from this paper: —

"Of the four months sleep of Horus and Vishnu.

"The Abbe Pluche mentions two hieroglyphics, one taken from the Isiac table, and the other described upon a mummy. They both relate to the sleep of Horus.

"The one represents a couch in the form of a lion, with Horus swaddled up and sleeping on it. Beneath the couch are four jars: an Anubis is standing by the side of the couch; and an I is at the head of it, in the act of awakening Horus.

"When Anubis, or the Dog Star, rose heliacally, the Egyptians considered it as a warning to them of the approach of the Inundation, during which the operations of husbandry were suspended; this suspension was deemed a period of rest: to express that inaction, Horus was described as swaddled up, unable to use his arms, and sleeping upon this lion-formed couch. Anubis is putting him to rest, because the rising of the Dog Star proclaimed that cessation of labour. The four jars denote the four months. When, by the operations of nature, the water has subsided, and the river has been reduced within its banks, labour has been resumed, and Horus is awakened by Isis, or personified nature.

"In the other hieroglyphic we have the same couch with Horus swaddled up, but in the act of turning himself: there are only three jars under this couch, to denote that this action of turning himself to sleep on his other side, takes place at the commencement of the third month. This interpretation I have given, because what follows, respecting the sleep of Vishnu, seems to justify it. Let us therefore turn to the Hindu representation of the four months sleep of Vishnu, or Heri.

"On the eleventh day of the enlightened half of the lunar month Asarh, Vishnu begins his repose on the serpent Sesha. On the same day of the bright half of the lunar month Bhadra, he turns on his side, and on this day the Hindus celebrate the Jal Yatra, or retiring of the waters. On the eleventh day of the bright half of the lunar month Cartica, he is awakened, and rises from his sleep of four months.

"The allusion will be made perfectly clear, when it is known that water is considered as one of the forms of Vishnu.

"The water, rising till it covers the winding mazes of the river's course, is personified by Vishnu sleeping upon the serpent Sesha, whose hundred heads are the numerous channels, which discharge the waters into the sea. As long as it continues to rise he sleeps on one side; when the inundation, having risen to its height, begins to subside, he turns on the other side. When the waters have run off, and the winding banks of the river are completely cleared of the swollen waters of the inundation, he is said to have arisen from his sleep, being invoked, and awakened with this Mantra or incantation:—'The clouds are dispersed, the full moon will appear in

perfect brightness, and I come in hope of acquiring purity, to offer the fresh flowers of the season; awake from thy long slumber, awake, Lord of all worlds!'

"Let the Hindu legend be compared with the Egyptian hieroglyphic, and no doubt can remain of the identity of Horus and Vishnu, or Heri; and if this position be admitted, we shall find ourselves in possession of the key to the Egyptian, Grecian, and Roman mythology."

At the end of this paper will be found some remarks in elucidation of the religious ceremonies of the Hindus, and their mythology, by H. T. Colebrooke, esq.

The fourth paper in this volume, contains "Extracts from the 'Essence of Logic,' proposed as a small supplement to Arabic and Persian Grammar, and with a view to elucidate certain points connected with Oriental Literature." By Francis Balfour, esq.

Mr. Balfour observes, that

"Although the works of Aristotle were translated into Arabic many centuries ago, and there be no doubt that the system of Logic generally ascribed to him, constitutes at this time the Logic of all the nations of Asia, who profess the Mahommedan faith, yet I do not find that this point has been directly confirmed by translations from the Arabic, or Persian, into the languages of Europe. At least, none that I know of, have appeared in India. These Extracts, taken from a Persian translation of the 'Tehzeebul Mantik,' or 'Essence of Logic,' an Arabic Treatise of considerable repute, seems to place this question beyond doubt, by their close coincidence in every point with the system referred to Aristotle."

The fifth paper is, "An Account of the Measurement of an Arc on the meridian on the Coast of Coromandel, and the Length of a Degree deduced therefrom in the Latitude 12° 32′." The result of this measurement appears to be that 61,059,2 fathoms nearly, is the length of the degree perpendicular to the meridian at Carangooly, and by another measurement 61,061 fathoms nearly.

The sixth paper is by J. Bentley, esq. and is "On the Hindu Systems of Astronomy, and their connexion with History in Ancient and Modern Times." The editor of that "Hydra of Modern Literature," the Edinburgh Review, appears to have occasioned the insertion of this paper, by some remarks that he made on Mr. Bentley's last paper, printed in the sixth volume of Asiatic Researches.

The seventh paper is "An Essay on the Sacred Isles in the West, with other Essays connected with that work." By Captain F. Wilford.

The eighth paper is by H. T. Colebrooke, esq.: and is "On the Vedas, or Sacred Writings of the Hindus."

[*To be continued.*]

THE NEW PATENTS.

[Specifications of patents are requested to be sent to the Editor before the 18th of the month, if an insertion in the first number is desired.]

Mr. BRACY CLARK's. of London, Veterinary Surgeon, for certain Improvements upon Horse Shoes. Dated March 25, 1806.—Previously to explaining the nature of these improvements, Mr. Clark observes, that "Having discovered, by much attention to the subject, in the present mode of shoeing horses, by nailing the foot perpetually to an inflexible iron shoe, besides the many calamities that the use of nails is subject to, the foot itself is injured in its properties, becoming stiff, hard and inelastic from being thus held for a long period without any motion whatever, or exertion of that elasticity which is natural to it, whence arises that tenderness of the feet which is so much complained of in the use of horses, and the danger of their falling; and which leads to the use of, or rather renders necessary, the sharp and painful bits in the mouth, to divert the attention of the horse from the suffering of his feet: And having also satisfactorily proved, by actual experiments that it is this constant nailing of the foot to the shoe which, by contracting and withering the foot, occasions the frog to be squeezed and pressed upon every side, and produces that foul and often painful disorder called the running thrush, and the consequent tenderness and danger this occasions. The operation of these causes renders it necessary annually to destroy thousands of these

costly and useful animals prematurely, and before their age or bodily powers are at all impaired being rendered unable longer to use their feet in any way that can be serviceable. Urged by these considerations, he has been led to attempt a new kind of shoeing altogether, by which those inconveniences will be entirely removed, and which, with much difficulty, labour and expense, he has at length happily effected. The useful property of the kind of shoe invented by him, is the great facility of its application to the horse's foot, and of its removal again, requiring only a few seconds, for this purpose, not exceeding in complication of its make, or difficulty of its application, the bits often used for horses' mouths, so that any intelligent person may easily apply them; and that they can be kept away from the foot whenever the horse is not at his work, or has often as may be desirable, leaving the foot at all other times to its perfect freedom, by which means the foot will be kept fresh, firm and free from disease to the latest period of life.

This invention, which admits of various modifications in the actual structure of it, is as follows. The shoe itself is made of two distinct parts, which can at any time be separated, viz. a shoe of elastic steel or other metal, nisely fitted to the figure and turnings of the foot, and sufficiently light in weight, with side and front clips or bands, as shall hereafter be described, by which it is held firmly to the foot. This shoe serves as a medium or means of attaching another shoe called the wearing-shoe, to the foot, and which can be fixed to it or separated at pleasure. The wearing-shoe, or the under-shoe, which comes in contact with the ground, and receives the attrition and wear of the roads, is made of iron or steel, in the ordinary form of the horse-shoe, and can be renewed at pleasure when worn out, as it is merely screwed to the former by four or more sufficient screws in this way. The fitted shoe is made to last many years, or even in some cases the whole life of the horse.

The fitted shoe may be made of any metal, or mixture of metals, but steel seems the most suited to this purpose, or iron, or iron case-hardened, or silver made elastic, or steel or iron plated with other metals. This shoe is held to the hoof by stays or clips extending round the whole or part of the foot, which prevents the foot escaping laterally or in front; and these clips or holds are part of the shoe itself, or distinct and fastened to it, and are made with a slit or groove. The above fastenings, however only prevent the escape of the foot in front or sideways, and it may be still subject to slide out backwards; and as the heels are elastic, tender, and sensible, no apparatus of the above kind can be used to prevent this occurrance, or severe compression of any kind; I have therefore, after much research and difficulty, devised another means of effectually preventing this inconvenience, by a bolt or bolts, or pin or screw, passing through or near the front or side clips, into the hoof, and which are moveable with the growth of the hoof descending along with it; also on some occasions by bringing points through the underside of the shoe upright into the hoof, to serve the same purpose; so that one or the other of these may be had recourse to, or both, as the ideas of security or fancy may suggest; or a band or bands of steel, or other metal, may be constructed to carry these points, or bolts, or screws, or plates, or hooks, or such like, and without the principle of this construction of shoe being at all departed from. These holes or excavations for lodging the bolts or points of steel are made in the hoof previously to their application with a small center-bit or gouge, or passer-guarded, or other fit instrument, in such way as to prevent the possibility of its injuring the quick, and living parts beneath the hoof. A stout screw or toothed rack, or steel shaft, or other contrivance of this description, serves at the same time to carry these points, and to regulate their elevation and also descent along with the growth of the hoof: a sliding bolt and pin, or screw and nut may also serve the same purpose, or other apparatus of this sort. The clips also may be placed on a single shoe of stout iron or steel, though a double one appears on the whole more advantageous, and numerous teeth may be employed to enter the hoof, and keep on the shoe, instead of one or more points or bolts; all these are only variations or rather modifications of the same general principal here laid down. The

clips, the double shoe, and especially the bolts passing into the horn, are Mr. Clark's discovery, and without which the thing cannot be usefully effected.

Mr. James Ingram's, of Bristol, Grocer, for a Method of manufacturing Powder Sugar from Raw Sugar alone, and from Syrup of Sugar alone, and from the Mixture of Raw Sugar and Syrup of Sugar together. Dated November 20, 1806.—First. The process for making powder sugar from raw sugar alone. Mix seven pounds of raw sugar with one pint of water, or with one pint of lime-water, of the same strength usual in refining lump sugar. Boil the sugar thus mixed in a metal kettle, or any other fit vessel; after it has boiled some time, dip the stem of a tobacco-pipe, or any other thing that will answer the purpose, into the sugar whilst boiling, and then put it in cold water; and when the sugar can be taken off from the pipe, &c. with the fingers with ease, and breaks brittle, it is a proof that it is sufficiently boiled. Pour the sugar out on a marble slab, polished stone, or any other thing that will answer the intended purpose, greased slightly with butter, lard, or any liquid of an oily and wholesome quality. Let it remain in this state about three minutes, and until it begins to harden. Then roll it together in two rolls or more if deemed necessary, and pull and draw each of the rolls with your hands repeatedly over an erect iron spike, or other proper thing, throwing it back over the spike every time, and pulling it forward until the sugar whitens and becomes stiff; then take the rolls off the spike, and leave them for six hours, or more if necessary; and when they are quite hard and firm, put them into a stove to dry in the same manner as is usually adapted for drying lump sugars. Keep the rolls in the stove for two days or more if necessary, and when they are quite dry, take them out, and grind them in a sugar-mill with a large stone, or other proper thing, into a powder. Then sift the powder through a fine wire, or other proper sieve. Then return it to the mill, and mix it with bastard sugar, or raw sugar, in the proportion of fourteen pounds to each hundred weight of powder sugar, to condition it in the usual way bastard sugar is conditioned; the powder sugar will be then fit for sale.

Second. The process for making powder sugar from syrup of sugar alone. Boil ten pounds of syrup of sugar, more or less, in a metal kettle or other proper vessel; and after it has boiled some time, prove its strength or firmness in the way mentioned above, and pursue the same directions as are before given in all respects, except as to the mixture of water, which is unnecessary.

Third. The process for making powder sugar from the mixture of raw sugar and syrup of sugar together. Mix three pounds and a half of raw sugar with three pounds and a half of syrup of sugar. Boil the sugar and syrup thus mixed in a metal kettle, or other proper vessel. The remainder of the process is the same as that first above specified, except as to the mixture of water or lime-water, which is unnecessary.

Rev. William Milton's, Vicar of Heckfield, in the County of Southampton, A. M. for a Mode of rendering Stage Coaches more safe than at present, and various other Improvements upon such Carriages. Dated November 16, 1806.—The purpose of this invention is to render all kinds of carriages, particularly stage-coaches, more safe and secure, by putting them more out of reach, than at present, of the mischiefs arising from the two most usual accidents, namely, overturning and breaking-down. The wheels (whether two, three or four) on which a carriage ordinarily moves, Mr. Milton calls active wheels, for the sake of distinction, which will be wanting. Below the body or carriage of a stage coach for inside passengers, there is a box capable of receiving the luggage of every journey, with its floor about ten, twelve, or more inches above the ground. This box may either be made single or with a division, and with one or more doors. By disposing the luggage in this box the centre of gravity of the coach and load is brought down so as to render an overturn much less likely than at present. Through either the carriage or luggage-box let there be a hole or cavity, through which the main axle (that which has no lock) and any frame-work it may have, is to be passed. This cavity, and axle with

or without frame-work, are to be such as shall give proper guidance in the play of the carriage and luggage-box on any springs that may be so applied as to want such guidance. But springs may be applied in such manner as to need no such guidance, but only room in the cavity for the play of the axle. Where no springs are applied, this main axle will be fixedly passed through either the luggage-box or the carriage. At the bottom of this luggage-box, and as near respectively to each active wheel as a workman may think proper, low strong idle wheels are to be placed on sufficient axles, ready, in case of an active wheel coming off or breaking, or an axletree failing, to catch the falling vehicle, and instantly to continue the previous velocity; whereby the mischief, particularly to the coachman and outside passengers, arising from an instantaneous stop to rapid motion, will be prevented. These idle wheels are to be placed with their periphery a few inches below the floor of the luggage-box, and a few inches above the ground. If there be no luggage-box (in any carriage) below, then the idle wheels may be fixed to the axle, or to some frame-work belonging to it; and in case of a wheel coming off or breaking, great relief, as above, will be given. But if the axle breaks between its bearings, no relief will be given, unless the idle wheels be affixed to the bottom of a luggage-box; and, in this case, the nearer these idle wheels are to the ground, the more relief will be given, for the less will be the drop. If there be an obstacle in the road, and an idle wheel takes over it, its respective active wheel will for the time be discharged from the ground. The bottom of the luggage-box being so near the ground, offers a method of checking, very considerably, the motion of a carriage down a hill; by the strong and ready application, at pleasure, of the end of a lever (shod with iron, and fixed by a pin to the bottom of the luggage-box) to rub on the ground. The idle wheels should be fixed or set on in such a manner as that they may be verticle when an accident brings them into work. From the great variety in vehicles, in springs, and in their application, it will sometimes be requisite o put the idle wheels on the body or luggage-box of the carriage, and sometimes on any part or parts of the under-carriage, and sometimes on both; from the case before him any workman will determine.

MODERN DISCOVERIES,

AND

IMPROVEMENTS IN ARTS, SCIENCES, AND LITERATURE;

With Notices respecting Men of Letters, Artists, and Works in Hand, &c. &c.

MR. LAWRENCE has been engaged, during several seasons, in the investigation of those maladies to which corn and other vegetables are liable from changes of the weather; and has, by daily inspection, from the first appearance of the blade, ascertained, beyond farther question, the cause of the smut in wheat, and of that defect in which the kernels are denominated pepper-corn-wheat, hitherto erroneously supposed to arise from a promiscuous generation of seeds. His observations made in the course of this investigation will appear in the fifth edition of the New Farmer's Calendar, now in the press, and nearly ready for publication.

The Arundel, Selden, and Pomfret Marbles, Statues, &c. at present deposited in the Moral Philosophy School at Oxford, are intended to be soon removed to the Radcliffe Library.

The total quantity of wool grown in England is estimated at 137,000 packs of long wools, and 245,000 of short wools. The average weight of the fleece is said to be four pounds and a half.

A new History of Northumberland, in three volumes quarto, is announced to be published under the inspection of Mr. Hutchinson, of Barnard Castle. The editor proposes to include North Durham and the adjacent places. This work is intended to comprehend the local and political history, antiquities and curiosities, mineralogical and natural history, particularly of the coal and lead mines, genealogy of the

principal families and biographical memoirs of distinguished characters, and a statistical view of the county.

An Historical Account of the present State of the Cape of Good Hope, containing a general description of the country, the mountains, bays, rivers, &c. the trade and commerce, and the natural history of the Southern Part of Africa, will shortly make its appearance in a duodecimo volume, with an accurate map of that colony, engraved by Mr. Lowry.

The Rev. Wm. Bawdwen proposes to publish by subscription, in one volume, quarto, a Translation of the Record called Domesday Book, so far as relates to the county of York, and the district of Amounderness, in Lancashire; with an introduction, notes, and a glossary of obsolete terms.

A Collection of important Facts on the Navigation System of Great Britain, in two volumes, octavo, may be expected to issue from the press in a short time.

A new School Book, entitled "The Manual of Youth," forming a large duodecimo volume, will make its appearance early in the winter. It will be in three parts, the first to contain sixty fables in French and English; the second will present a comprehensive Treatise on Rhetoric, and the third part will offer upwards of 200 select pieces, forming a French and English Speaker.

Mr. P. Kelly, the eminent master of the Commercial Academy in Finsbury-square, is preparing, with great labour, a new and accurate work on Exchanges, to be published in one large volume, quarto, under the title of "The Universal Cambist." He takes for his foundation the work of Kruse, entitled "The Hamburgh Contorist," which he has modernized, adapted to the English standard, and considerably enlarged from unquestionable living authorities. Among other numerous and important additions, are new Assays of the principal current Coins, by which the intrinsic par of Exchange is determined.

Mr. Johnes having succeeded so well with his Translation of Froissart's Chronicle, is employing himself in translating "Joinville," and has already made some progress in the work.

Mr. Combe, of the British Museum, will soon publish an Appendix to his father, Dr Combe's, valuable work, entitled "Nummi veterum Populorum et Urbium qui in Musæo G. Hunter, M. D. asservantur."

Mr. Boyd's Translation of "The Triumph of Petrarch," is in great forwardness.

A Treatise on British Pasture and Meadow Grasses is intended to be published by subscription early in the ensuing winter, by Mr. John Thornhill, of Gateshead. Above thirty kind of grasses will be described; and to aid the description, a specimen of each having all the parts, roots, leaves, stem and spike, will be given with a small packet of the seeds of each plant.

Mr. Thelwall proposes to publish, in a moderately sized quarto volume, his Philosophical Course of Lectures, with scientific Notes, and practical Illustrations.

The Rev. J. Lawson, author of "Lectures on the Book of Esther," designs to publish some Lectures on the History of Joseph.

The Rev. J. Robinson, of Ravenstondale, is engaged on a new and complete work on the Antiquities of Greece, similar in design to the Roman Antiquities of Dr. Adam. Besides introducing every thing valuable in the works of Archbishop Potter, and others who have written on Grecian Antiquities at a distant period, Mr. Robinson has availed himself of all the modern and recent writers and travellers to enrich his work, and render it useful and desirable to students and admirers of Greek literature.

Mr. Thomas Ewell, an American farmer, announces in the New York Papers some successful experiments which he has made with powdered coal as a manure. He says that sixteen bushels of coals in lumps make twenty-four in powder; but he does not mention the quantity he applied per acre.

Mr. Smithson Tenant has analysed a specimen of the native iron found at the Cape of Good Hope. This metal consisted of an alloy of nickel and iron in the proportion of one of the former to ten of the latter. It yielded plumbago when treated with acid. The specimen subjected to this analysis was about six inches long, four and a half

broad, and two thick, and was supposed, like the stones lately discovered, to have fallen from the clouds.

A new room adjoining to the Bodleian Library (formerly the Law School) has been lately completed, and partly filled with ancient manuscripts, leaving spaces in the upper library for printed books. The principal manuscripts are those of Mr. Carte and Bishop Tanner.

The strata of coal in Virginia, in North America, lie near the surface of the earth, and are very thick. One stratum was lately discovered of the astonishing thickness of 42 feet, and so near the surface, that the earth is merely taken off, and the coal dug out without undermining.

Sir George Staunton having translated into the Chinese language a Treatise on the Vaccine Inoculation, the first English work ever published in China, a general inoculation for the cow-pock has taken place in the populous city of Canton. So far have this jealous people surmounted their prejudices in this instance, that a very large subscription has been raised for establishing an institution in Canton, by means of which the inoculation is to be diffused into the neighbouring country, and the matter disseminated into every province of the empire.

A society, called the New Rupture Society has been recently established for the relief of both sexes afflicted with ruptures and prolapses, a species of disorder nearly similar in its origin to rupture, and requiring a like plan of treatment. It may be necessary to observe that a society, which had for its object the cure of the former of these complaints, had been dissolved on account of some irregularity in some of its officers, so that the one we now announce is a distinct establishment. Mr. Blair, of Great Russell-street, is the surgeon to this society.

Mr. Astley Cooper will in a few weeks publish the concluding part of his great work on Hernia.

Mr. Sancho is about to publish a fac simile Engraving of King Richard the Third, and Anne, his Queen, from the original, which the late Lord Orford always imagined was in existence, and which has been lately discovered in the library of a nobleman, in a perfect state.

Accounts have been received from the Baptist Missionaries in Bengal, by which it appears that the converts had increased since the commencement of the year from 34 to 70 Three of the natives are preaching the Gospel. The missionaries are proceeding in the translation and printing of the Old and New Testament in four or five of the Eastern languages, and they hope to accomplish the translation into all the languages of the East.

The province of New Brunswick, in British America, contains many millions of acres, frequently stretching down to the water's edge, covered with forests, from which the best masts of the second size may be obtained in any number. It also abounds in coal and lime, and has inexhaustible mountains of Gypsum, or plaister of Paris, an article made use of for manure in the United States, and the annual expenditure of which, where the farmers, from the exhausted condition of their lands, can scarcely obtain any crops without it, is declared on the most respectable authority to amount to upwards of 150,000 tons annually.

The following regulations are adopted by the Spaniards at the Havannah, and some other places, for the gradual enfranchisement of Slaves:—As soon as a slave is landed, his name, price, &c. are registered in a public register: and the master is obliged by law to allow him one working day in the week to himself, besides Sunday; so that if the slave chose to work for his master on that day, he receives the wages of a freeman for it, and whatever he gains by his labour on that day, is so secured to him by law, that the master cannot deprive him of it. This is certainly a considerable step towards abolishing absolute slavery. As soon as the slave is able to purchase another working day, the master is obliged to sell it to him at a proportionable price, viz. one fifth part of his original cost, and so likewise the remaining four days at the same rate, when the slave is able to redeem them, after which he is absolutely free. This is such an incitement to industry, that even the most indolent are roused to activity.

It is not perhaps known to many people in Europe, that vessels of a considerable tonnage are built at Pittsburg, on the River Ohio. One of

the principal dock-yards is on the Monongahela. The timber employed in the construction of these vessels is the white oak *(quercus alba)*, the red oak *(quercus rubra)*, the black oak *(quercus tinctoria)*, a species of walnut *(Juglans pignut)*, the cluster cherry tree *(cerasus virginiana)*, and a species of pine, which is used for masts, and also for such parts of the vessel as require a lighter wood. The cordage is fabricated at Redstone, or at Lexington, in Kentucky, where two good rope-walks are established, which also supply the ships built at Marietta and Louisville. In July, 1802, there was a three-masted vessel on the stocks at Pittsburg, of 250 tons burthen, and a galliot of 90, which were then nearly finished. These vessels were to go down to New Orleans, on the Mississipi, a distance now ascertained with great precision to be 2100 miles, in the following spring, with a cargo of the productions of the country.

The total population of the island of Trinidad amounted in 1797, the time the English took possession of it, to 17,718 persons, of which number 2,151 were white people, English, Spanish, and French; 4,476 were Mulattoes, or, as they are called, People of Colour, of different countries, French, Spanish, &c.—10,009 slaves, and 1,082 Indians. The proportion of Whites was English, 610; Spanish 505, French 1,036. In the year 1801 the population had increased to 24,239, and in 1802 it was 28,477; of whom, 2,261 were white people; 5,275 free coloured people; 19,709 were slaves, and 1,232 Indians.

The following is given as the method of preparing Turkey leather in the Crimea. The skins are first steeped twenty-four hours in cold water. The fleshy parts and fat are then scraped off. They are macerated ten days in lime-water, after which the air is removed; they are then soaked for a fortnight in clean water, frequently renewed, and they are several times kneaded by treading. The last water is impregnated with dog's dung, to complete the separation of the hair; they are scraped once more, and are then considered as cleaned. After these operations, they proceed to *nourish the skins*, as the technical phrase is, by soaking them for four days in an infusion of bran, and afterwards in a lukewarm decoction of honey. The skins are then passed through the press, and finally steeped four days in salt water. When they are taken out they are ready for dying. It seems that the *artemisia annua*, annual mugwort, in decoction is the base of all the colours which are given to the Turkey leather in the tanside at Astracan, and in the towns which formerly belonged to Turkey. This has hitherto been kept a secret.

To dye red, cochineal in powder is mixed with the decoction of mugwort, and alum is added. After the skins have been steeped in this dye, they are kneaded in a hot infusion of oak leaves; when they have become supple and mellow, they are passed through cold water; they are rubbed with olive oil, and calendered with wooden cylinders.

Demeter Alexandrides, a physician at Ternawa, in Thessaly, has lately translated into modern Greek, Goldsmith's History of Greece. The first volume, accompanied with a map of Ancient Greece, has already been published.

According to the latest researches of Professor Muller, of Copenhagen, almost all the inscriptions found in the islands of Malta and Cozo, and published by Torremuzza in his "Inscriptiones Siculæ," as Phœnician, prove to be Egyptian. He has compared them with all the ancient inscriptions which are acknowledged to be Egyptian, and with the Papyri published in Denon's Travels, and finds a great similarity in them all. He proposes to publish his researches, from which he expects to be able to communicate new and curious results relating to the history of those countries, and he intends to add to his work comparative tables of the various characters. He has also discovered on the medals of those islands various instruments used in the manufactures anciently carried forward in them, and he is likewise of opinion, that a figure on some medals of Cossura, which has been taken for a column, or a candelabra, is nothing more than a Κανὼν of the ancients. It is known from a passage in Diodorus (lib. v. c 12.) that the Carthaginians had large manufactories in the island of Malta, and this suggested to the professor the idea of looking for manufacturing instruments on the medals of the above-

mentioned islands, when he found those hitherto unknown figures.

The Danish Government is at present building in Iceland a regular town, which is to be called Reykuwig. It is situated close to the sea, and is to have a free port. A grammar-school for the Latin language has already been established at it.

Professor Muller, of Copenhagen has obtained the large medal of the academy for his Memoir on the two great Antique Golden Horns, which some time ago were stolen from the King of Denmark's cabinet, and which were melted down by the robbers. He considers them as Celtiberian monuments, and the characters which were written on those horns are exactly similar with those found on Celtiberian medals.

The King of Denmark's cabinet of medals has lately been enriched by the addition of the fine collection made by Don Alestio Motta, Baron Recupero at Rome, which was composed of about 1000 Greek medals in bronze, for the most part of Sicily and Grecia Magna.

M. Nilfelson, celebrated in Denmark for his extensive mechanical knowledge, and as the inventor of a new musical instrument, which he named Melodica, has lately constructed a machine, with which the largest trees may be pulled out of the ground, notwithstanding the strength of their roots.

The ancient inscriptions and valuable manuscripts which were collected by Dr. F. Buchanan in the Mysore, have been committed to Mr. Carey, of the college of Fort William, to be translated into English, under his superintendance. Among the manuscripts are a History of the first Arrival of the Portuguese in India, by a contemporary Hindoo writer, and a History of the Rajahs of Mysore.

Captain Charles Stewart, assistant Persian professor, is forming a Catalogue of the Oriental Books and Manuscripts formerly belonging to the Library of the late Tippoo Sultan, and now in the college of Fort William. He has discovered in that library a valuable work in the Persian language, referred to by Dow and Orme; as necessary for the illustration of an important period in oriental history, and which was sought for in Hindoostan by those historians without success. It is the History of the Emperor Aurungzebe, from the eleventh year of his reign to his death, an interval of forty years, written by the learned Mahummud Saki, being a continuation of Mahummud Kazim's History of the first ten Years of that Prince.

Proposals have been circulated for printing by subscription the original Text, carefully collated with the most authentic Manuscripts of the Kaymayunu, a celebrated Shanscrit poem, with an English translation, accompanied with elucidatory notes. It is intended to form nine volumes in quarto, of 600 pages each, three volumes of which are proposed to be delivered annually, at five guineas each volume. The editors, who are the Baptist Missionaries at Serampore, say that "This poem is far superior in antiquity to any of the Poor mas: and the veneration in which it has been held throughout Hindoostan, for so many ages, is scarcely exceeded by that entertained for the Sacred Scriptures throughout the Christian World; a circumstance which renders it interesting, whatever may be its intrinsic merit. The work, however, besides furnishing an important clue to the ancient history of India, gives us such a full idea of the Hindoo mythology, and presents to us so interesting a picture of the almost unvarying manners and customs of the country as must render it highly gratifying to the admirers of oriental literature.

The following list comprizes all the cities in France, which contain more than 30,000 inhabitants in each, viz.

Paris . . .	547,756	Liege . . .	50 000
Marseilles .	96,413	Strasburgh .	49,056
Bourdeaux .	90 992	Cologne . .	42,706
Lyons . . .	88.919	Orleans . . .	41,937
Rouen . . .	87,000	Amiens . . .	41,279
Turin . . .	79,000	Nismes . . .	39,594
Nantz . . .	77,162	Bruges . . .	33,632
Brussells . .	66,297	Angers . . .	33,000
Anvers . . .	56,318	Montpellier	32,723
Ghent . . .	55,161	Metz	32,099
Lille	54,756	Rheims . . .	30,223
Toulouse . .	50,171		

There are also twenty-two cities, in which are more than 20,000, but not exceeding 30,000 inhabitants in each.

The vineyards in France are stated to produce annually 492,750,000 gallons of wine of different qualities and prices. The best oil is produced in Languedoc, and the best honey in Narbonne. The first mulberry trees in

France were planted by Francis Francat in 1564, to whom the northern departments of that country are indebted for their silk manufacture.

A plantation of indigo has been established in the department of Vancluse, on an estate belonging to M. Icard de Bataglini. From the result of this experiment, it appears that this plant may be naturalized in that part of the South of France.

M. Delalande's annual medal for the best work on Astronomy has been adjudged by the French National Institute to M. Svanberg, a Swedish Astronomer, who has lately published the Mensuration of a Degree in Lapland, shewing the error that had been made in measuring it in 1736.

The colleges for the education of the English, Scotch, and Irish Catholics at Paris have been united into one establishment by a decree of the Emperor Napoleon, and a course of lectures on Philosophy will in future be delivered annually in the Latin language at the college.

A French journal contains the following article:—"Experience proves that the moral affections, and particularly mournful ideas, exert a strong influence upon the minds of persons in a state of disease. After this observation it is not to be doubted that the too frequent sound of church bells, the dirges sung in the streets, and all the other mournful accompaniments of a funeral, which strike the senses, must inspire very disagreeable sensations in sick persons, and in many instances, induce paroxysms which prove mortal. The minister of the interior, impressed with these considerations, has addressed a circular letter to the prefects and bishops of France, for the purpose of concerting measures for the suspension of all such ceremonies at funerals, as may excite any disagreeable emotion in sick persons."

There has lately been found, in digging near Aix, in France, several antique statues and pieces of sculpture.

A new periodical work, under the title of "The Athenæum," has lately been announced at Paris, to be conducted on the following plan. The editors intend to give in fourteen series or classes, engravings and descriptions of several monuments, ancient and modern, found in France; of the most celebrated private buildings; of the most interesting productions of sculpture and painting, picturesque views of celebrated places, a series of medals struck in France; extracts, accompanied with engravings from works on natural history, antiquities, travels, and subjects taken from the best of the French poems, romances, &c.—portraits and lives, memoirs of the celebrated Frenchmen; also designs of ancient and modern furniture, dresses, &c.

Dr. Fouquier has translated into French Dr. John Brown's Elements of Medicine, from the original Latin, with those additions which the author made in his English edition. This is the first French translation of this widely circulated work. A new edition of this celebrated book has been lately published in London by the doctor's son.

M. L. P. Vieillot is publishing at Paris, the Natural History of the most beautiful Singing Birds of the Torrid Zone; this work is embellished with coloured plates, drawn by M. Preton, and engraved by M. Bonquet. The different species of birds included in this work are particularly rare and interesting, as possessing brilliancy of plumage, united with melody of song.

M. Werner, professor of the academy of the mines of Friedberg, has lately discovered a new mineral, to which he has given the name of Zoysite, in honour of Baron de Zoys, an eminent mineralogist who resides at Layback.

M. Klaproth has presented to the Royal Academy of Sciences at Berlin, a short dissertation containing the results of his Analysis of the new Fossil called *Datholithe*, lately discovered by M. Esmark in Norway.

There has lately appeared on the Continent the second volume of "Annals of the more Ancient Literature of Germany, or Notices and Accounts of the Books which were printed in the German Language from the Year 1521 to 1526;" by Dr. Panzer, whose abilities in bibliographical literature are well known. He intended to supply the deficiency which Maittaire had left in his Bibliographical Annals, with respect to the books printed in the German language during the first period of the art, and published in 1788 the first volume of these Annals. In this work

he has, with indefatigable industry, noticed, arranged, and described, with as great accuracy as it was possible for a single individual to do, all the books that were printed in the German language from the year 1462 to 1520. In the year 1802 he published an Appendix to this volume, in which he not only rectified the errors of the first volume, but also gave accounts of 767 additional books not before noticed.

The second volume comprehends 2125 books printed from the year 1521 to 1526. The Reformation furnished the principal part of this number; accordingly but few of the books published during this period are upon mathematical, historical, or astronomical (rather astrological) subjects. Of translations from the Latin classics into German, this period has only two, namely, Cicero de Senectute, 1522, folio, and Livy, printed at Mentz, 1523, in folio. The learned author intended to have carried these Annals down to the year 1546, but his death in the course of the present year has prevented their completion.

The pictures of the celebrated gallery of Dusseldorp have been lately removed to Munich. The gallery of Munich not being large enough to receive this valuable collection, the Bavarian Government, it is hoped, will take the proper measures to prevent its being separated.

A Botanical Society has lately been formed at Altenburg, the capital of the principality in Germany of the same name. They already enumerate among their resident members and foreign associates, several names of distinguished rank in that branch of science. The more particular object of their attention is, to complete and rectify every thing relative to the *Flora Germanica*.

In the year 1804, M. Constantin von Tipaldo, the Turkish charge d'affairs at the Court of Vienna, caused a map of the two hemispheres, and another of Europe, to be engraved in that city, and had all the names of places, seas, &c. inserted in the Turkish language and characters, under the care of Professor Chabert, of the Oriental Academy.

The Emperor of Austria has forbidden the use of any religious books used in churches, except such as shall be printed in his own dominions.

An ecclesiastic of the Greek Church, resident at Vienna, has published at that city a Map of Greece, containing the ancient and modern names of places, in twelve small sheets, and another representing that part of Thessaly which lies round Mount Pelion, in one sheet.

At one of the late meetings of the Bavarian Academy of Sciences at Munich, Professor Ritter gave an Account of the first Part of a Series of Experiments on the Nature of Magnetism; the results of which are,—1. That each magnet may be considered as equal to a pair of heterogeneous plates of metal, connected with each other, its two poles representing the different metals. 2. Like those, it produces electricity, one of its poles *positive*, and the other *negative*. 3. A number of magnets, by similar treatment, act, in the same manner as a Galvanic Battery, composed of a number of different plates of metal. 4. That such a magnetical battery produces, according to its strength, similar effects with the Galvanic pile, on dead and living bodies. 5. It appears that in magnetised iron the South Pole gives the positive, and the North Pole the negative; but on the contrary in the magnetic steel, the North Pole the positive and the South Pole the negative state of electricity. 6. The credabilities of the magnetised body, being changed in their polarity by magnetising, preserve the same inverted division, for while in the magnetised iron the South Pole is the more, and the North Pole the less oxydable part; in the magnetic steel, the direct contrary is the fact, viz. the North Pole being the more oxydable, and the South Pole the less. The professor concluded by applying these results to the globe of the earth, considering that body as an immense magnet, and by those means explaining the causes of several natural phœnomena, among which may be reckoned the physical difference of the two hemispheres, and the Northern and Southern lights, or the Aurora Borealis. Thus, supposing the earth to be a Galvanic pile of an immense size, whose poles on the one hand are by means of the waters of the ocean, continually confined to the same point of space (from which the greater chemical changes of the component parts of the earth have arisen,

but differing according to the changes of magnetical polarity), and on the other so richly abounding in the electric fluid, that it is continually sending forth its emanations in the atmosphere of the polar regions.

A subscription has been opened at Ratisbon for a monument to the memory of Kepler, the astronomer. It is to consist of a doric temple, 23 feet high, and is to be erected in the Sternbergian Gardens.

M. Schonberger, of Vienna, one of the first landscape painters of the age, has recently been engaged in a tour of the most picturesque parts of Switzerland and Italy. His productions are principally distinguished for the happy arrangement of the objects, for the effect of the perspective, and the beauty of the colouring. This artist exhibited at Paris, in 1804, a View of the Environs of Baiæ, near Naples, at Sunrise; the Fall of the Rhine, near Schaffhausen; and the Cascade of Tivoli by Moonlight; performances in which the touch and the native graces of Claude le Lorrain were discoverable.

The following may be ranked among the curiosities of literature. We find from the foreign literary journals, that the rage among the authors of Germany for dedicating and presenting their works to the electors and sovereign princes of the empire, has drawn down the indignation of those august personages on these ambitious scribblers. The Elector of Baden has given public notice in the journals, that he shall not give any answer to authors who send him their works. A similar intimation has been given by the Duke of Saxe-Teschen, the Prince of Anhalt-Dessau, and the Duke of Mechlenburgh-Schwerin! The Senate of Hamburgh has also desired authors neither to address, nor to dedicate to it, any literary performance without its permission!!!

The irruption of the French into Germany has caused a complete stagnation in all the branches of literature through the Austrian states. Travelling having become every year more expensive, the number of booksellers has accordingly decreased, and to these causes may be attributed the reason of not a single Austrian bookseller being present at the last Easter Fair of Leipsic. Every one feels the want of a well-conducted journal, in order to form a rallying point for the men of talents of Austria, but it is probable that no production of that description would find sufficient encouragement in the Austrian states. The belief that the licenser suppresses every publication which contains any observations encouraging freedom or in favour of civil or religious liberty, has excited a great prejudice against every book which bears the imprint of Vienna. The man of genius is therefore ranked in this country among the common herd of scribblers, and his works are judged of by the same comparison. The publication entitled "Annals of Austrian Literature," is now in a state of suspension, owing to the general want of energy, not only of the literati, but also of the people in general; but the editors hope to acquire new strength, and intend to publish two numbers every month till December, 1806, in order that their series may be complete. Dr. Lubeck's "Hungarian Miscellany" is also in a similar state.

Among the speculations of the literary men of Germany, may be reckoned that of N. Low, a painter and engraver of some merit, who proposes to publish every three months, six portraits of living Authors who reside at Berlin, with a Biographical Sketch written by themselves. He has given, as a specimen, a striking likeness of J. Muller, whose history of Switzerland is well known, and who has communicated memoirs of himself, written with great force and dignity, and with that modesty so becoming in every person who speaks of himself. This memoir will be read with interest, as it displays his gradual progress towards that point of perfection which will cause the works of M. Muller to survive as long as the language in which he wrote.

The Academy of Surgery at Amsterdam has awarded the gold medal to Dr. Creve, of Eltville, author of the best Treatise on the Treatment and Cure of Ruptures, which had been proposed as a prize subject. Dr. Creve also obtained, in 1798, the prize proposed by the Royal Medical Society of Edinburgh, for the best Dissertation on the Nature of Galvanism; and also, in 1799, the prize proposed by the

Medical Society of Paris for his Memoir on the reciprocal Influence of the various Organs of the Human Body.

At the city of Haerlem there is a celebrated organ, made by Christopher Muller, and erected in 1738. It contains eight thousand pipes, he largest 38 feet long, and 16 inches in diameter; there are sixty-eight stops, of which the most wonderful is the *vox humana*, exactly imitative of the human voice, both in the base, tenor, and treble. There are other pipes, which are equally wonderful in the notes of different birds, and the effect of the kettle drum stop is not easily to be conceived.

In January last, Madame Clotilde Tambroni, professor of the Greek language and literature at Bologna, opened the session of the University by a discourse full of spirit and eloquence. She brought to the recollection of her audience the celebrated times of Leo X. when Victoria Colonna and Veronica Hambara were rivals with the Bembos and the Ariosios of that period.

Among the Herculaneum Manuscripts there has been discovered, a fragment of a Latin poem in hexameter verse, which contains from sixty to seventy verses. which relate to the battle of Actium, and it would seem of the death of Cleopatra. The manuscript is written in that sort of letter denominated *Unical*, and the words are separated by points. It is hoped that this poem will prove to be the production of Varius, the friend of Horace and of Virgil, and that it will be found entire. The following line is quoted from this manuscript, in a letter from Naples:

"Consiliis nox apta ducum, lux aptior armis."

A new edition of "The History of Italian Literature," by Tiraboschi, is announced at Florence. A supplement will be added, bringing the history down to the present times. The editors are in possession of the manuscripts left by Tiraboschi, and other fortunate circumstances authorized them to hazard this difficult enterprise.

The coins on which the Syracusans stamped their divine patroness, the Nymph Arethusa, are very remarkable, as exhibiting the head dress as it was regulated by the existing fashion. The hair is adorned in the most varied manner, and the frequent singular fashions appear to evince that they did not receive their origin in the fancy of the artist. These coins may be regarded as the oldest journals of fashion in the world.

The Chevalier Calcagni, of Naples, possesses a select collection of the ancient coins of Sicily, and though not numerous, is, with respect to its value, perhaps unparalleled. All his coins are in excellent condition, and a great number of them rival the best Cameos in beauty and perfection. He attempts to render his apparently dry pursuits essentially useful in enriching the history of his country, and clearing up numerous obscurities in the early ages. He has in the press a work on this subject, on which he has been engaged many years, which on account of his many discoveries, will, it is said, excite the surprise of numismatists and historians.

There are upwards of two hundred Thermal Springs in Portugal, and it deserves to be particularly remarked, that the greater number, and the hottest of these springs, issue from Granite.

On the little River Prisco, in Portugal, a lead mine was discovered in 1740, but though the ore yields 92 per cent. and the vein is very large, it has never been worked with permanent advantage, owing to the injudicious interference of government. A colliery at Capo de Buarcos will probably be lost to the public from bad management and neglect, some of the workings being already under water.

There is only one iron foundry in Portugal, which is under the direction of Antonio Braga, who has introduced some important improvements in the process of converting the ore into metal. M. Braga also discovered *plumbago* at Ventizello, but he was enjoined by that suspicious government to desist from his researches.

The principal nobility of Poland have contributed large sums towards enabling M. Linde, director of the Lyceum at Warsaw, and author of a Dictionary of the Polish and Sclavonic Languages, to publish that work. Prince Adam Cezartoryski has given 4000 rix-dollars; Count Zamoyski, 2000 florins; and several others in the same proportion.

The government of China would not permit the learned men and artists, who accompanied the Russian ambassador, to penetrate into the interior of that country. The counsellor of state, Schubat, who is one of those who were obliged to return, intends to go to Petersburg by the way of Siberia, and promises to collect every thing in that country so little known to Europeans, which may be found worthy of observation

Dr. Fuchs, author of several esteemed works on Natural History, has been appointed professor and director of the botanic garden belonging to the university of Casan.

Professor Fiorillo, author of a History of Painting, printed at Gottingen, has lately published an interesting little work, entitled "An Essay towards a History of the Arts of Design in Russia." The first part contains several curious particulars taken from some rare books in the library of Gottingen, on the ancient connexion which subsisted between Russia and the empire of the East, and the first attempts at arts in the Russian dominions, which are indebted to the latter for its knowledge of them. He has given, for example, a very striking parallel of the magnificence of the Empress Irene, and the splendor of the Muscovite court of the same period. The second part contains a complete History of the Academy of Arts at Petersburg, from the time of the Empress Elizabeth, who founded it, to the time of the present emperor, who has obtained several new regulations for it. Another advantage arises from Professor Fiorillo's book is that it makes us acquainted with the valuable collections of the works of art, ancient and modern, which the sovereign and nobility of that great empire have been the means of procuring, from Italy, from France, and even from England. In these collections will be found many chef d'œuvres, which formerly ornamented the Palace Royal at Paris, and the palaces Negroni, Mattei, Giustiniani, at Rome.

A judgment may be formed of the zeal for learning in the Russian province of Kiow, from the circumstance that in three days the sum of 500,000 roubles were subscribed for the support of the college established in that city.

In a periodical work, published at Petersburg, called "The St. Petersburgische Monathschrift," there is an interesting article on the progressive state of learning and civilization in Russia, from the earliest period to the time of Peter the Great. What is more particularly worthy of attention in this article, is, the hope it holds out of the probability of recovering some of the works of the ancients, which have generally been understood to be irrecoverably lost. It appears, that Jarislaus I. son of Wolodimir the Great, invited to his court a great number of learned Greeks, and employed them in translating into the Sclavonic language, several Greek works, the originals of which were afterwards deposited in the church of St. Sophia. Constantine was so great a lover of the sciences, that he collected more than one thousand Greek manuscripts, several of which he procured to be translated, and distributed to various schools in his dominions. Alexis Michaelowitz wishing to compare the Sclavonic versions of the books used in the churches, with the originals, caused to be purchased, in Greece, and particularly at Mount Athos, about 500 manuscripts, which are still preserved in the library of the synod at Moscow. Even allowing that this collection probably consists of copies of the Holy Scriptures, and of the Fathers, yet it may reasonably be conjectured that this was not the case with respect to the one thousand manuscripts collected by Constantine, and it may be inquired, Where those presented by him to the schools, are now? and if the more numerous collection of Jarislaus is not yet in the church of St. Sophia? It is hoped that the Russian government will call on all the convents in that empire to furnish a catalogue of their libraries, by means of which it is likely that several valuable remains of Greek literature might be brought to light.

From the lists transmitted to the Holy Synod from the different Heptarchies of the Russian empire, it appears that the number of births in the year 1804, were, males 715,334, females 642,933; total 1,358,267. Marriages 311,798, deaths 789,818; of which were, males 439,137, females 380,681. So that, in the course of that year, the number of births exceeded the mortality by 568,490 souls.

According to the report of the minister for public instruction, there are at present, in Russia, 494 institutions for education, directed by 1,475 masters, and attended by 33,434 scholars. The expense of these establishments amounts to nearly two millions of roubles annually, which is defrayed by the government. Among these are not reckoned those for the corps of cadets, or for pages, the academy of arts, the schools of commerce, nor the institution for female education. Those who know the state in which Russian education was at the accession of Alexander, may judge by this detail what he has done towards enlightening his vast empire.

An interesting work has lately been published at Madrid, which the learned of other parts of Europe will, without doubt, consider as worthy of attention. It is called "Alphabet of the primitive language of Spain, and explanation of the most ancient monuments of that country, in inscriptions and on medals." This work will throw new light on the literary history of Spain, and will serve as a key to explain a great number of monuments, which have hitherto been considered as inexplicable. It will prove that the Biscayan language was, for a certain period, the universal language of Spain, and that on which all the inscriptions on those monuments were written. It will prove, likewise, that the Spanish nation instead of having been, as is generally believed, altogether without literary culture, till the arrival of the Phœnicians, was much enlightened several centuries before that epoch, and that even the Greeks were indebted to them for the elements of civilization. Such, at least, are the assertions of the Spanish antiquary, Don Juan d' Erro y Aspiroz, but whether they be founded in truth is for the learned of Europe to decide.

A literary society has been formed at Manilla, under the auspices of the government. They call themselves "The friends of Luconia," and intend publishing a Journal on the Natural History, Agriculture, Manufactures, and Political Economy of the Philippine Isles.

The intendant Tham, who resides near Skara in Sweden, and is extremely well versed in the literature of the north, is occupied in decyphering the Runic characters found on one of the lions at Venice, which was not transported to Paris.

An article of considerable importance and interest in the rising literature of Sweden, is "Translations in the Swedish language from the Latin poets," by J. O. Wallin, the same young person who, last winter, so agreeably surprised the Swedish Academy of Stockholm, at their annual festival in that metropolis. It is well known, that this academy confines its attention, exclusively, to the Swedish language, and consists of only eighteen members, and the king as its patron. It was instituted by Gustavus III. in the year 1786, and has contributed much to the elegance of the Swedish language, its publications being universally esteemed. Every year, about Christmas, it distributes prizes in the presence of the royal family, and a numerous assembly, to the authors of the best oratorical or poetical essays, which are sent for its approbation. The subjects are frequently given out by the academy, but more commonly left to the choice of the competitors. Here it was that the author of the present translations, after his essays were read, and the sealed paper, containing the name of the writer, was opened, burst all at once from obscurity into renown; the highest prize in three different branches of poetry were unanimously adjudged to this Dalecarlian youth, and successively presented to him by the president, amidst the acclamations of the spectators.

ADDITIONS TO, AND CORRECTIONS IN, FORMER OBITUARIES.

FURTHER PARTICULARS OF DR. ROWLEY,

(*See Vol. IV. page* 469.)

HE had a taste for music, and would have been, perhaps, a better critic of the performances and compositions of others, if he had been a less passionate admirer of the science. He wrote light verses, and songs of a humourous cast with great facility. Of his more serious studies of his professional ac-

quirements, and the energies of his mind, his works form the fair criterion. He first practised as a surgeon and man-midwife, and at different periods resided in St. Andrew's, Holborn; Harley-street; Castle-street, Leicester-fields; and, lastly, in Saville-row. Having been admitted a Doctor of Physic in the University of St. Andrew's, and a Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians in London, Dr. Rowley was desirous of obtaining his Doctor's degree also at the University of Oxford, (where he had taken his degree of B. M. at St. Alban-hall, in 1788.) On this occasion some objections, on account of non-residence, or a deviation from the statutes of the University were opposed to his admission; and there is much reason to suppose that these difficulties were augmented by personal animosity, some of his cotemporaries and rivals having very industriously canvassed for voices against him; and the reasons ultimately assigned for refusing him the degree neither affected his moral character nor his learning. By the death of an intimate friend, Dr. Rowley, about the year 1791, acquired a considerable increase of fortune. He had accepted the office of physician to the St. Mary-le-bonne infirmary, where his kind solicitude to promote the comfort of the poor patients acquired him their universal esteem. Dr. Rowley was also consulting physician to the Queen's Lying-in Hospital, at Bayswater; and for several years enjoyed a very extensive and lucrative practice. His remains were interred with great funeral solemnity in St. James's chapel, Tottenham court-road, the funeral being attended by about twenty gentlemen of the faculty, his friends and associates. We will now state the different medical works with which Dr Rowley presented the public. all of which were written on principles founded on a rational practice of medicine. Dr. Rowley's first publication was in the year 1770, and was entitled "An Essay on the Cure of Ulcerated Legs without Rest;" in which he brought forward several cases in support of his practice. His next work was "An Essay on the cure of Gonorrhœa, without internal Medicines." In this essay he ecommended a mucilaginous mercurial injection, which constituted his mode of cure. In the same year, 1771, he published "An Essay on Opthalmia, or Inflammation of the Eyes, with Improvements in the Method of Cure." These improvements consisted in the administering of nitre in large doses, which was at this time a favourite remedy with Dr. R. In 1773 he printed "A practical Treatise on Diseases of the Breasts of Women;" and, in the same year, "A Treatise on the principal Diseases of the Eyes," a considerable part of which had before appeared in his Essay on Opthalmia. In the year 1774, Dr. Rowley having obtained a diploma, and not being well received by the grandees of the faculty, he published "A Letter to Dr. William Hunter, on the dangerous tendency of medical vanity, occasioned by the death of Lady Holland." The occasion of this pamphlet was, that the doctor thought he had been ill-treated by Dr. Hunter, because on his being mentioned at Holland House, Dr. Hunter said, 'He thought it would be highly imprudent to admit a *stranger*; that he, (Dr. Rowley) might increase her ladyship's *pain*, and that Dr. H. did not think it possible that any relief could be obtained. In the following year he published a second Letter to Dr. William Hunter, in which he feelingly lamented, "that it was his misfortune seldom to have patients till they were reduced to the greatest extremity and danger, and given up as lost by Dr. Hunter and other eminent physicians." In 1776 he printed "Medical Advice for the Use of the Army and Navy, in the present American Expedition." Dr. Rowley published, in 1779, "Seventy-four select Cases, with the manner of cure, in Cancer; Scrophulous Swellings; Specks in the Eye; Old Ulcers, &c." and these cases certainly afforded great encouragement to a steady and long continued use of medicines of the alterative class, in very inveterate disorders. In the same year he published "Gout and Rheumatism cured or alleviated;" in this the doctor rather descended to puff the use of a nostrum into practice than recommend a useful medicine to sufferers from those two painful diseases. He published, in 1788, "An Essay on the Malignant Ulcerated Sore Throat." In this pamphlet Dr. R. spoke a good deal of him-

self, his education, his services, his practice, &c. &c. and severely lashed the ignorance of some of the more popular medical writers of that day. In 1790 the doctor published "Truth Vindicated, or the Specific Differences of Mental Diseases ascertained." This work may be considered as a defence of a former publication in which he had defined insanity to be "a loss of Reason without Fever," which had occasioned some anonymous attacks. He added some pertinent questions for the use of juries, in order to enable them to distinguish between the different species of mental disorders. In the same year he published "A Treatise on the Management of Female Breasts during Childbed, and several new Observations on Cancerous Diseases." In attempting to cure cancerous complaints, it was the doctor's practice to persist in a long course of mineral alteratives. In 1792 he published "A Treatise on the Gout;" in which he strongly recommended the use of the muriatic acid in relieving gouty pains, which he said had been used with extraordinary success at Paris, and was there kept a profound secret. His next publication was "An Explanation of the Causes of the great number of Deaths in Putrid Scarlet Fevers," which did not add much to his fame. In 1796 came out "A Treatise on the Causes and Cure of Swelled Legs;" and in 1800, he published, "The most cogent Reasons why astringent Injections, Caustic Bougies, and violent Salivations, in Venereal Affections, should be banished from practice for ever." And, in the following year, a Treatise on the new discovered Dropsy of the Membrane of the Brain, and watery Head of Children. Dr. Rowley published, in 1793, in 2 vols. quarto, "Schola Medicinæ Universalis Nova, Historiam, Anatomiam, Physiologiam, atque Pathologiam specialem continens; cum 68 Tabulis, suam;" a translation of which he published in one volume, quarto, in 1803. He also published "The rational and improved Practice of Physic," in 4 vols. 8vo. In 1805, Dr. R. published a virulent pamphlet, entitled, "Cow-Pox Inoculation no Security against Small-Pox Infection." This was a most violent and acrimonious attack on the supposed failure of the cow-pock in producing what its numerous advocates had asserted in favour of it. This occasioned a controversy between the promoters of that inoculation and the Drs. Rowley and Moseley, which was carried on by the latter in the most opprobious manner. Amidst the fatigues of professional business, Dr. Rowley was a successful cultivator of the Belles Lettres, as is evident from his curious and elaborate "Description of the famous *Apotheosis Homeri*, a Deification of Homer, a curious antique Sculpture, the sublime performance of Archelaus of Priene, above 2000 years ago, dug out of the ruins of the palace of Claudius Drusus, 160 years since, placed in the Colonna, at Rome, and during the French war removed to London, where it may be purchased for 500*l*. This was printed in 1804, but not yet published. Dr. Rowley was also a public lecturer on the theory and practice of medicine, excluding false systems, founded on the anatomical and other demonstrations, published in his *Schola Medicinæ*, and nearly 50 years extensive practical experience and observation.

Further Particulars of John Russell, Esq. R. A. (See Vol. V. page 476.)—This eminent artist was the son of Mr. John Russell, bookseller, of Guildford, in Surry, and was born at that place in April, 1744. From early youth he evinced a decided predilection for the art of painting, and was in consequence bound apprentice at the age of fifteen to the celebrated crayon painter, Mr. Francis Coates. During the latter part of his stay with this gentleman, whilst a student of the Royal Academy, he rivalled Mortimer and Riley, and gained the silver medal for the best academical figure. At the expiration of his apprenticeship with Mr. Coates, about the age of twenty-one, he took lodgings, and entered himself a candidate for public favour. In the year 1770, he married Miss Faden, daughter of Mr. Faden, a printer, in London, who still survives him, and by whom he has left three sons and four daughters. He at this time took a house in Mortimer-street, and continued persevering in the exercise of his profession. About 1777, he changed his manner, and rapidly acquired a richness of style, with a delicacy of co-

louring peculiar to crayons, and admirably adapted to the pourtraying of female beauty, by which he established his fame as the first artist in that line, and continued without a competitor in it until his death. In the course of twelve months from this time, he was elected an associate of the Royal Academy, and soon afterwards his business increased to such a degree, that he was kept in constant employment with his crayon, and painted an exceeding great number of portraits. In 1789 he was selected to paint Dr. Willis for his Majesty, and executed his task in a manner which gave the highest satisfaction, and was the means of his being introduced to the Royal Family. The Queen sat to him shortly afterwards, as also the Prince of Wales, the latter of whom he had the honour of painting several times. In this year also he was chosen a Royal Academician; a distinction so much the more flattering, as it was bestowed on him without his having solicited a single vote. In the autumn, finding his family increasing, he removed to Newman-street; and his honours increasing with it, he was appointed crayon painter to the King, and not long after to the Prince, and the Duke of York. In 1793, he advanced his prices: and about 1796 was preferred to execute a portrait of the Princess of Wales, with the infant Princess Charlotte on her knee, which was sent as a present to the Duchess of Brunswick. and was the first likeness of her royal highness which was taken in this kingdom. His portrait of Lady Grantly was a production of great merit—but perhaps that of Mrs. Fitzherbert ranks as his *chef d'œuvre*. The latter was engraved by Collier, in his best manner, and affords a specimen of the united excellence of the painter and the engraver. Collier also engraved those of their Majesties, and the Prince of Wales, mentioned above. At the urgent solicitations of his friends in the neighbourhood of Leeds, Mr. Russell visited that place in 1801, and met with great success in his profession. In September, 1804, he accepted an invitation to Hull, where he spent a few months, and returned in October of the following year. During his residence there, he executed a considerable number of portraits; amongst which must be particularly noticed those of Francis Constable, esq. of Burton Constable; and Major General Mackenzie. The latter of these he did not live to finish. Nature had for some time been sensibly decaying, when he was attacked by a typhus fever, which in a few weeks terminated his life, on the 20th of April, 1806, in the sixty-third year of his age. Besides the portraits already mentioned, Mr. Russell executed many fancy pieces, of which the following deserve particular notice: "Smoker" and "Martha Gunn," the two bathers of Brighton, both in the possession of the Prince of Wales. A "Boy blowing Bubbles," and an "Orphan Girl." The last (in oil) was painted in Hull, and in the graceful turn of the neck and arms, and the expression of the face, perhaps does not yield to any of his performances. Notwithstanding Mr. Russell's continued employment with the crayon, he attained no small celebrity by his Selenographia, or model of the moon, which was begun in 1785, and occupied the whole of his leisure till completed in 1797. At the time of his death he had finished an elaborate view of the moon in a complete state of illumination; and was considerably advanced in another, which would have brought his undertaking to a conclusion. The great utility of this masterly work, to the sciences connected with astronomy, has been acknowledged by those persons best able to appreciate its value; and it is to be hoped, that a performance so creditable to his talents and ingenuity, will be a source of honourable profit to his family. His youngest son, Mr. William Russell, continues the profession at the house in Newman street.

Further Particulars of Mr. Barker, Inventor of the Panorama, whose death was announced Vol. V. p. 468.—He was a native of Ireland, born in Kells, in the county of Meath, and began business in Dublin, but being unsuccessful, became embarrassed, which led to the profession he afterwards adopted, of miniature and portrait painting. When he began painting, is not exactly known; but he followed the profession with wonderful success, when we consider that he had no advantages from early tuition in the arts. Leaving Ireland he went to Scotland, and settled in Edinburgh, where he followed the line

of a portrait painter. It is impossible to view the romantic situation of the venerable capital of Scotland without feeling the most sublime impressions. It was contemplating this varied scene of beauty and grandeur, on the Calton Hill, which first led Mr. Barker to think of painting on an entire circle. When he looked around and saw no end to the interest of the scene; when he considered that the local beauties were heightened by a combination of the whole; he regretted the confined rules of the art, and determined to try, at least, if they could not be extended. Not being regularly bred an artist, was, in this instance perhaps, of advantage to him; as he was unfettered by those rules which had been so long established. Possessing a clear mind, and a quick understanding, he had acquired a perfect knowledge of the laws of perspective, and was enabled, by that means, to surmount the many difficulties which so new and bold an undertaking presented to him. It was about the year 1787 that he determined to execute a small half circle to prove the possibility of the undertaking; for which purpose a View of Edinburgh was painted by him, in water colours, and taken up to London. Sir Joshua Reynolds was the first person he communicated his idea to, who could not see the possibility of deviating from the established *angle*, without violating the laws of perspective, and therefore treated it as an extraordinary idea, but chimerical, and impracticable. Notwithstanding, Mr. Barker considered it a great improvement to the formerly confined art of painting, and took out a patent for the invention, under the title of *La Nature à Coup d'œil*. The first entire circle was a View of Edinburgh, painted in water colours, and exhibited, by lamp-light, in Edinburgh, Glasgow, and London. From the smallness of the circle, it was not sufficiently striking to attract what is called *the public*, though it met with the general approbation of those who saw it. A View of London, taken from the Albion Mills, was the next subject of public exhibition. From its size, and the difficulty of procuring ground in a central situation, Mr. Barker was obliged to put up an half circle, which contained but half the view. This picture attracted much public attention; and Sir Joshua Reynolds, who had before thought the idea ridiculous, now felt his error. When he saw the deception produced, he was astonished, and paid Mr. Barker the highest compliments as inventor of, what he considered, the greatest improvement in the descriptive art. A piece of ground becoming vacant in Leicester-square, Mr. Barker took it, and erected the present rotunda, the diameter of which is 90 feet. The first picture he exhibited upon this great scale was a View of the Russian Armament at Spithead. His Majesty, with the Queen and Princesses, honoured the first opening with their presence, and it became the object of general curiosity and attraction. Thus was completed one of the most extraordinary efforts of the human mind; an effort which gives unlimited space to the art of painting, and leads the astonished observer to fancy himself upon the spot represented.

Further Particulars of Mr. T. Collins, whose death was announced Vol. V. p. 471.—He was son of Mr. Collins, proprietor of the theatres at Portsmouth, Southampton, Winchester, and Chichester. At an early age he was put a pupil to Mr. Brooks, then leader of the Bath theatre, since leader at Vauxhall. His progress in music and singing indicated that facility of talent which was afterwards so conspicuous in his acting. He seemed, however, to have imbibed a strong if not a very decided taste for the stage. Being on a visit to his family, he played a part, we believe chiefly with a wish to do a kindness to a benefit. The applause he received was decisive of his future employment. Some time after, he played Goldfinch, in "The Road to Ruin," as his first professional performance. His success amply satisfied the youthful hopes he had cherished, and left no uneasiness on the minds of the most anxious of his friends. He was at this time no more than eighteen. Many of those parts in which he has lately shone with such lustre were then essayed by him with all the dawn of native genius. In 1802, Mr. Sheridan being at Winchester, and hearing persons of the best taste speak very highly of Mr. T. Collins, naturally resolved to see him. A judge more harmonized to feel the efforts of his genius, or more capable of

appreciating the relative progress of his science, the actor could not have formed. The result was inevitable. Mr. T. Collins was instantly engaged for Drury-lane Theatre, for three years, at four, five, and six pounds per week. He appeared, for the first time in London, in Jabal and Robin Rough-head, and Mr. Sheridan (who saw the performance) voluntarily, that night, raised his salary to six, seven, and eight pounds per week; and at the end of three years, he was engaged for three years more at ten, twelve, and fourteen pounds per week. The town instantaneously felt they had made an incalculable acquisition in T. Collins. The first night he was loudly applauded, and his coming on the stage the second night was received with all the rapturous welcome that could be given to a tried friend. Still there was a progress in his favour with the public. In every new part, they found there was something new to admire. Indeed his richness was one of the fine qualities of this admirable actor. He had the simplicity, the almost still but impressive touch of Weston; the flow, the frolicsome humour of Shuter and Edwin. Th impression he made in Timothy Quaint, and the Sham Duke (the only two original characters he had played), will not be forgotten while the present theatrical amateurs exist. In characters where the town remembered his great predecessors, they not only acknowledged his merit, but felt it was original. He was not the copyist in any degree of any actor. His humour was the more irresistible in being all his own. Besides those he played in town, he had several favourite parts in the country; of these Crack, in "The Turnpike Gate," was one of the most happy. It was exquisitely finished and beautiful. To speak of his private character, he was of a cheerful temper and polite manners. He never degraded himself by any low arts or conduct. He was extremely amiable, and greatly beloved. He had lingered under a tedious illness, which he bore with becoming patience. He died in the thirty-second year of his age. His remains were interred in the church-yard of Portsmouth, in the grave of his father-in-law.

APOLLONIAN CRITIC.

"SEMPER FIDELIS."

VAUXHALL SONGS.

		s.	d.	
1.	Weeping Maid of Glasgow	1	0	*Hook.*
2.	Oh Wander no more from me my Love	1	6	Do.
3.	Brown Bess	1	0	Do.
4.	Pretty Anne of Windsor	1	0	Do.
5.	Love and Loyalty	1	0	Do.
6.	Young Jamie of Dumferline	1	0	Do.
7.	Con Amore	1	6	Do.
8.	Canna Munna Marry Yet	1	0	Do.
9.	Believe me I will not tell Who	1	0	Do.
10.	1806, sung by Mr. Dignum	1	0	Do.
11.	For a Wife	1	0	Do.
12.	I'm not Ready	1	0	Do.
13.	Poor Harry	1	6	*Nicks*
14.	Two cooing Turtles	1	0	*Hook*
15.	The Girl of the Seasons	1	0	*Sanderson*
16.	Cupid among the Bachelors	1	0	Do.

WE class the above articles together, for their *merit* is so nearly equal (with the exception of the three latter ones) that to notice them individually, would be a prodigality of time and labour. Our readers will know how to appreciate their *worth*, when we assure them that they are of the true *Vauxhall* stamp. The three latter ones, however, deserve to be distinguished from their companions, being of a superior order, particularly the last of Sanderson's, "*Cupid among the Bachelors*," which is an excellent song, and likely we think to become popular: the publishers have prefixed to it a beautiful copper-plate vignette, representing the *sly god* in the act of drawing the vengeful bow against the unruly bachelors.

The new Grand Spectacle of "The Three Sisters, and the Golden Bull, now performing with unbounded applause at the Royal Amphitheatre, Westminster-bridge.—Written by Mr. Upton. The Music by J. Sanderson. 7s.

In this dramatic entertainment Mr. Sanderson has displayed his talents as

a composer to considerable advantage. The overture is spirited and generally correct; and the vocal parts of this deservedly popular piece are very appropriate. Besides the overture, this piece contains Mrs. "*Astley's Polacca,*"—"*The Pas de Trois,*" danced by Mr and Misses Giroux.—"*Nearly and Dearly,*" a comic duet.—"*The Lady and the Golden Bull,*" a song, sung by Mrs. Pierce.—"*The Fisher Boy's Dance,*" danced by Miss Caroline Giroux—and a most admirable duet, entitled "*The Tyger Hunters.*" This duet is in the style of, and in our opinion is not a jot inferior to, the celebrated "*All's Well,*" in "*The English Fleet.*" We recommend the whole as a valuable addition to the musical library of every performer on the piano forte.

"*Lord Collingwood's Waltz,*" *composed by the Hon. Mrs. Coventry, and harmonized by Augustus Voigt.* 1s.

The musical world is extremely indebted to the Hon. Mrs. Coventry for the introduction of a new and facile method of composition! so easy indeed, that any barber's boy in the course of one week may become a perfect Handel; for it consists simply in erasing the names of an article, and its composer, and substituting others. By this *ingenious* process, and the addition of a few bars of variations by Mr. Voigt, has the Hon. Mrs. Coventry transformed *Sir David Hunter Blair's Reel* into *Lord Collingwood's Waltz.*

Six Sonatinas for the Piano Forte, composed for the Improvement of young Beginners. By David Bruguier. 6s.

These Sonatinas are written in a neat and pleasing style, and are well adapted for young performers, after having gone through their first set of lessons.

"*Echo,*" *a favourite Ballad. The words by Mr. E. Button. Harmonized by Augustus Voigt.* 1s.

This is one of the most beautiful and pathetic little ballads we have seen, and does great credit to Mr. Button as a song writer. The music (which is of German origin) is equally beautiful with the words. Upon the whole, this is a little piece that we can warmly recommend.

A new Eventail, or Fan, for the Piano Forte, composed and dedicated to Mr. Joseph Woelfe, by his Friend F. H. Barthelemon. 3s.

The study and practice of the piano forte is now become so general and fashionable, that few families are without an instrument as a necessary piece of furniture. Composers are endeavouring in consequence to supply the increasing demand for new and entertaining pieces of music. Mr. Barthelemon has manifested much ingenuity and taste in the composition of this little piece, and we will venture to recommend it to the public patronage.

The celebrated Air of "O Nanny wilt thou gang with me," with Variations for the Piano forte, by the Composer of the Air. 5s.

We feel sincere pleasure in announcing the publication of a work (and we believe the last) of the poor and unfortunate CARTER; who, had he been fairly and honourably remunerated for his valuable and ingenious compositions, ought to have lived, and ended his days, in independent circumstances. Peace to his ashes, and shame to those, who, while profiting largely by his labours, suffered him, *credite posteri,* to endure all the horrors of poverty and distress, and at length to terminate his miserable existence in an hospital!! The song and duet of "O, Nanny wilt thou gang with me," to which these variations are annexed, are so well known, and so much admired, that they stand in no need of our encomiums: and upon the variations (which are eight in number) we cannot bestow higher praise than by saying that they manifest the same degree of ability and taste as the air itself, and by those who have attained a tolerable proficiency on the piano forte, will be esteemed a very valuable acquisition. We strongly recommend them to this class of performers.

"*The Forty Thieves,*" *a grand Dramatic Romance, as performed at the Theatre Royal, Drury-lane. Composed and selected by M. Kelly,* 10s. 6d.

The story on which this dramatic entertainment is founded, is so universally known and admired, that we shall not comment upon the piece itself.

The music is said to be "*composed and selected* by M. Kelly." This appears to be Mr. Kelly's *general* mode of prefacing his principal performances We know that he *borrows very literally* from several eminent authors, and we think it due to the public, that he should say from whom, and where; instead of manufacturing a kind of medley, and intermixing the style and ideas of other composers with his own. In short, *when* Morgiana, or the Thieves, or any other of the brilliant personages who make their appearance in this drama, sing Mr. K.'s own music, we are left to find out as we can. If in his next performance he will be so condescending as to tell us which of the songs, &c. &c. are his own, we will gladly do him impartial justice.

The celebrated "Shawl Dance" performed by Madame Parisot, in the Ballet of "La Belle Laitiere," composed and arranged for the Piano Forte, by D. Steibelt. 1s. 6d.

The favourite Pastoral Dance, from the Ballet of "La Belle Laitiere," composed and arranged for the Piano Forte, by the same Author. 2s.

The two dances above-mentioned we notice together, as being productions of the same author, and taken from the same ballet.

The fame of Mr. Steibelt, as an author, is firmly established by his "Storm" and several other of his publications. These are of a lighter kind, but very pleasing, and calculated to improve the fingering of young practitioners.

"L'Oiseau de Venus," Air Fantasia, for the Piano Forte (with or without additional Keys), composed and respectfully inscribed to Miss Boyn, by G. Kiallmark. 2s. 6d.

We have perused this little fantasia of Mr. K.'s, generally speaking, with approbation; and will venture to say, it is at least a pleasing bagatelle, and we doubt not will be considered as such by many who practise on the piano forte.

[*N. B.* Owing to the absence from town of the writer of the second and third articles in the Apollonian Critic of last month, the two following errors of the press escaped correction.—Page 53, line 16 from the bottom, for *least* read *last*.—Page 54, line 1, at top of the second column, for *effects* read *efforts*.]

Historical Register of Public Transactions, Civil and Military, abroad, including the most material Domestic Occurrences.

FRANCE.

PALACE OF ST. CLOUD, MAY 30.

Napoleon, Emperor of the French, and King of Italy.

ACCOUNTS having reached us, that, in several of the Northern Departments of our empire, certain Jews, not exercising any other profession but that of usury, have, by extorting an enormous interest, reduced a number of farmers to a state of great distress; we have conceived it our duty to succour such of our subjects as have been reduced to these sorrowful extremes by an unjustifiable avarice. These circumstances have at the same time, furnished us with an opportunity of knowing the urgent necessity of reanimating the sentiment of civil morality among those persons who profess the Jewish religion in the countries under our jurisdiction; sentiments which unhappily have been extinguished among a great number of them, in consequence of the state of debasement under which they have long languished, which it has never entered into my views either to maintain or to renew. For the accomplishment of this design, we have resolved to collect the principle persons among the Jews, in an assembly; and then, through the means of commissioners, whom we shall nominate for the purpose, to communicate our intentions; and who will, at the same time, learn their wishes in respect to such means as they may deem most expedient to awaken among their brethren the exercise of the arts and useful professions of life, in order that an honest industry may take the place of those scandalous resources to which so many persons among the Jews have given themselves up, from the father to the son, for several ages past. To this end, and upon the report of our grand judge, minister of justice, our minister of interior, our council of state, &c. we decree as follows:

1. The execution of all contracts or

judgments against farmers, not merchants, shall be suspended for one year, reckoning from the date of the present decree, simple conservatory acts excepted; such farmers belonging to the departments of Le Sarre, Roer, Mont Tonere, Haut and Bas Rhin, Rhin and Moselle, Moselle, and Vosges, in cases where they have been granted in favour of the Jews.

2. On the 15th of July next, an assembly of those individuals professing the Jewish religion, shall be held in our good city of Paris. This assembly is only to be formed of those Jews who inhabit the French territory.

3. The Members shall be regulated according to the table hereunto annexed, taken from the various departments and selected by the prefects from among the Rabbins, the proprietors of land, and other Jews the most distinguished by their probity and intelligence.

4. In the other departments of our empire not named in the annexed table, should any individuals be found professing the Jewish religion to the number of 100, and less than 500, the prefect shall select a deputy for 500, and above that number to 1000, two deputies; and so on in proportion.

5. The deputies chosen, shall be at Paris before the 10th of July, and shall announce their arrival, and their place of residence, to the secretary of our minister of the interior, who shall inform them of the place, the day, and the hour, when the assembly shall open.

Our minister of the interior is charged with the execution of the present decree. (Signed) NAPOLEON.

[Here follows a list of the number of the deputies required from each of the departments, making in the whole 74 persons.]

STATE PAPER.

Declaration in Council of his Majesty, the King of Prussia, to the assembled Deputies of the Hanoverian Provinces.

GENTLEMEN,

BY your appointment, your deputy, Count Von Hardenberg, has laid before me your representation of the third instant, and I have observed from it, with satisfaction, that you have acknowledged with gratitude my regulations in regard to the Hanoverian States. The additional sentiments therein contained are to me a security, that you will henceforth be devoted to me and to my house with the same loyalty which you discovered for your former sovereigns. I therefore have made no delay in more closely learning from your delegates those concerns that were entrusted to them by you, and now communicate to you the following answer to the declaration given in by them:—

"1. With regard to the secularization of the Abby of Marienrode, and the representation relative thereto, that not only the constitution of the states thereby suffered an alteration, but that one of the securities thereby appropriated to the payment of the public revenue, and the discharge of the public debt would be withdrawn, should the revenues of the said abbey be inseparably united with the possession of the domains contrary to the legal agreement between the impropriators and the states, whereby the revenues accruing from secularized spiritual foundations should be distinctly and separately applied to charitable purposes: it should be observed, that this abbey legally belongs to Hildesheim, and thus my particular regulation respecting the same can in no way prejudice the said constitution. Besides, I have expressly established in the act of secularization, that in the mean time no change shall take place in respect to the contribution chargeable upon this abbey, towards the national revenue and the redemption of the public debt. For the rest, as it is far from being my intention to alter the destination of the effects of the abbey to charitable purposes, I feel satisfaction in assuring you, that the special administration of such parts as have been separated from the domains, and the application thereof to such beneficent and laudable purposes, shall be scrupulously continued, and the utmost care shall be taken both to augment these revenues by good management, and to ameliorate the mode of applying them, by the removal of existing abuses.

"2. The *ad interim* prohibition of home-made salt is to be considered solely as an inevitable regulation of police for securing an equal supply of that article of primary necessity, and

cannot have the apprehended pernicious consequences, since the supply of salt will not thereby be diminished, but will only receive another direction.

" 3. The continuance of the hitherto existing constitution of the country in general, and

" 4. The continuance of the provincial constitutions, in particular, presuppose that a new and more intimate acquaintance with them may be more necessary than the commission of organization has been able to procure, in so short a period, and under such difficult circumstances. But they will incessantly continue their labours in this respect, and I will not hereafter introduce any arbitrary changes, but such only as may be necessary to unite as intimately as possible the Hanoverian territory with my monarchy, of which it now constitutes a part, and to govern it by such laws as have been found, by long experience, the fundamental pillars of the power, the security and prosperity of the Prussian states; wherefrom the established constitution will be so little excluded, that it will much rather be built up and strengthened, as you may learn from the example of the neighbouring provinces, Brandenberg, Magdeburg, and Hulberstadt.

" 5 The petition, with regard to any new modifications, upon which the states, together with other privileged orders, who may, perhaps, have particular knowledge of the subject, should be consulted, before that introduction, on account of any injurious consequences apprehended therefrom, is wholly conformable to the spirit of the maxims of the Prussian Government, and will be pursued by the commission of organization in all doubtful cases whatsoever, and without particular instructions.

" Finally, the military regulations, as soon as it can be done with safety, shall be so modified, that the grievances of the country connected with the present extraordinary measures, shall wholly cease.

" From this answer you will infer, and I give you with pleasure the strongest assurances on this head, that my whole endeavours are exclusively directed to heal the wounds, which the hitherto unhappy wars have produced, and to render your country completely happy. Neither ambition, nor the lust of territory, but solely a conviction founded on experience, that the incorporation of the Hanoverian States with the Prussian Monarchy, is obviously necessary for the welfare and security of both, have determined me to this union, and to the sacrifices conected with it. The past has taught you that England cannot protect you, and that you can be protected by Prussia alone. Prussia has now taken upon herself this protection, from which you have to expect greater security of persons and of property, as well as the abolition of all oppressive abuses which the distance of your rulers produced. But you must also closely unite with a government which has wrought you all these blessings, and support, with counsel and action, a constitution which has been decided upon for your benefit. On the other hand, I will always approve myself your gracious sovereign.

(Signed) " FREDERICK WILLIAM.
" *Charlottenburg, June* 24, 1806."

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	£.
Redeemed by Annual Million, &c.	59,076,889
Ditto by 1l. per Cent. per ann. on Loans	48,099,277
Ditto by Land Tax	22,469,160
Ditto by 1l. per Cent. per ann. on Imperial Loan	673,126
Total . .	130,318,452

	£.	s.	d.
The Sum to be expended in the ensuing Quarter is	2,193,562	8	10

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In the year 1792, being the year of peace which preceded the late war—British ships 12,030 — tonnage, 1,587,645. Foreign ships, 2,477—tonnage, 304,074.

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1,378,620. Foreign, 5,497—tonnage, 784,155.

Reduction in voyages made by British ships, 1,683—tonnage 200,025.

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What Lauderdale has been doing at Paris—whether he has been received by the ministers—how far the sovereign of Europe has condescended to notice his arrival—are facts, at the moment we are writing, not before the public. It is difficult to imagine, that he would be sent to Paris, unless the disposition of the enemy had been sounded as to pacific measures; and, on the other

hand, it is equally difficult to conceive, that he should be admitted into Paris, but as one of the degraded suitors whom Bonaparte has so long been accustomed to receive at his capital. The triumph, however, of the enemy is complete, and all the language held by Mr. Pitt, Mr. Burke, and the Melville faction, appear like the ægis somnia, the reveries of a madman. Such is the state into which the madness and folly of Mr. Pitt have placed us, and that blind and degrading confidence in his measures, which was preached up by his adherents, who under his auspices were plundering the nation in every direction.

But the sovereign of Europe feels very easy in the issue of any measures, planned by us islanders: and he has taught the continent a lesson, which it would have been well for us if we had learned sixteen years ago. He has driven us entirely from the continent. Our influence there is positively annihilated. Two allies were left to us, Russia and Sweden: we should have added Portugal, if it were not too insignificant to aid us, and its coffers are chiefly useful to the enemy. Russia, our steady friend Russia, the follies of whose preceding monarch were not to be mentioned in our papers, and for merely mentioning them, one of our printers suffered a very severe fine and imprisonment; Russia, whose preceding monarch had treated the subjects of this kingdom with unheard of cruelty; Russia, whose present monarch had so completely done away these insults, and who was to be an implacable enemy of the French, who had even sworn it over the manes of the great Frederic; this Russia has anticipated us, and has made her peace with France: nay, what is more, there is danger that she will unite with France, and unite her claims to those of the French, in favour of the pretended liberties of the seas.

But what could be expected from Russia. Every one, who knows any thing of the battle of Austerlitz, and there are a few persons in England not unacquainted with the manner, in which that battle was fought, and the propriety of the terms, applied by Buonaparte to his opponents; every one, who knows any thing of the battle of Austerlitz, can feel no surprise at the subsequent conduct of Russia. But we may venture to express our surprise, that no experience is sufficient to bring our countrymen to a just sense of continental alliances. They reason from themselves to the views of the continental powers, and while they exaggerate the strength and wisdom of their allies, they depreciate to the utmost in both these respects their enemy. What reason have we to blame Russia for making peace with France: it is never too late to confess our folly, and to cease from inefficacious efforts.

Russia having made her peace with France, and Austria being incapable of acting, nothing was left for us but to make an attempt at peace. But in what a state do we now stand? We address the arbiter of Europe: a man, a few years ago, without a name: a man, who, by the greatness of his actions, has gained the confidence of an immense population, which, from the depth of misery, he has raised to the height of glory. Such are the talents which Providence, for its own purposes, exhibits to the world. He is the sovereign of France; but every government in Europe, except Sweden, is directly or indirectly under his guidance. Whether he will condescend to treat with us, what terms he will accept, time must discover. Sorry are we, that this nation ever interfered in the matters of the continent, and now that we are driven from them, we are under prudent management still capable of controling this powerful sovereign on our proper element. We must not however be too presumptuous. We have to contend with an enemy of equal skill in the field and in the cabinet, and such wordy heroes as Pitt and Burke would, in such a contest, ruin any nation.

The Germanic body, that unwieldly republic of princes, that base system of specious nobles, whose ridiculous pride was founded on mere lineal descent, not personal merit, and who formed a contemptible cast, deserving of all the sarcasms of a Voltaire, the Germanic body has, since our last, ceased to exist. The eagle of the holy Roman empire was, in the last conflict, thrown to the ground, trampled under feet and the wings separated

from the body. It can now scarcely be said to exist. The head lives, but its body is divided. Great changes were expected in the last month—they are now realised. The new kings, made by Bonaparte, have, with certain other princes on the left bank of the Rhine, separated themselves entirely from the Germanic body- they no longer acknowledge the authority of the Cæsar—they have formed a confederation, of which Frankfort is to be the capital, and the sovereign of France is the real head of this confederacy of kings and princes. Thus, by the appropriation of the German territories on the left bank of the Rhine, and the succession of the princes on the eastern banks, and all the country south of the Maine, the Roman emperor can claim allegiance only from the King of Prussia, and the Elector of Saxony, and a few other princes scarcely worth naming. The King of Prussia will pay it only when he pleases, and Austria is not strong enough to force it from Saxony. Whether a new power will be formed in the north, or other princes join this confederacy, time must discover. It is singular enough, however, that at the very moment when the kings to the south-west of Germany disclaimed all allegiance to the emperor, the King of Sweden should make almost an equal innovation in the north-east of Germany. He has reduced his German provinces to the yoke of Sweden, though he still would retain his share in the empire. As a member of the Germanic body he is equally guilty with the other revolted kings; but there is not strength in the head to bring them to order, and the house of Hapsburgh has not so conducted itself as to excite much compassion at its misfortunes.

It is natural to inquire how far these changes will tend to the good of the people governed, though we cannot see any traces of that good being studied in these transfers of allegiance The King of Sweden seems to have undertaken his part of the business with the least reason on his side. His Pomeranian subjects had a constitution, and owed fealty to a lord paramount. They did not express any wish for a union with the Swedish government, nor was there any apparent ground for desiring it. But the maxim so forcibly used in other quarters prevailed here;

"Sic volo, sic jubis; stet pro ratione voluntas."

The other kings and princes, who have revolted from the Germanic body, may state necessity in their favour, and urge the weakness of the head of the empire, and the disordered state of the body, which compelled them to look out for an abler protector. The subjects will most probably be better for the exchange, and the name of king, which carries apparently the sovereign farther from his subjects, has this advantage in it, that it places the subjects more upon a level with each other. The count and baron who treaded close upon the heels of a sovereign prince, or a duke, or a margrave will now know their distance, and be compelled to pay some attention to their meaner fellow-subjects. In England we have no notion of this contemptible distinction of a nation into two casts, the noble and the ignoble; the former not condescending to any intercourse, and particularly that of marriage with the lower class. Our nobility is a body of men, very few in number, having duties to perform, and the privileges of the order belong to only one in a family; the children are commoners and subject to the same common law with the meanest Englishman. In Germany was a pack of counts and barons, without property, without merit, without industry, without any pretensions to set themselves forward in society; and yet they arrogated to themselves the most ridiculous superiority. This pride, this unmanly folly, will be rooted out by the new order of things, which places above counts and barons, generals in the French army from the class they most despised.

As the south and west of Germany have undergone so material a change, it is not likely that the north should retain its present form. The King of Prussia has quiet possession of Hanover. He issues his ordinances, and there seems to be no probability of its return to its ancient lord. England can do nothing in the contest. With its powerful navy it cannot transport an army sufficient to maintain the contest for an electorate, certainly not

worth the trouble, on German ground, with even the King of Prussia, much less with the powers that would be united against us, if we continued to desire to interfere with the disposition of German territories. But it is not certain, how far Prussia may be satisfied with the new German confederacy, and what umbrage its protector may take, if it is slighted by the court of Berlin, and in that case what changes he may choose to make in the north of Germany. The famous treaty of Pilnitz is well known, and it is not likely that the Elector of Saxony will escape without some curtailing of his dominions. We must wait then for time to develope the further inroads to be made on the Germanic body, and to open to us some new order of kings to please the English, who have manifested such strong indignation at every thing which bore the name of a republic.

Sweden and Prussia have not yet arranged their differences. They retain their hostile positions. We expect, that they will terminate in Sweden losing Pomerania, by which means the king of the north of Germany will have an extensive line of sea-coast, and there will be room left for the new King of Saxony or king of the interior.

Italy now is completely subjugated. Gaeta, which made a gallant resistance, has, since our last, surrendered to the French. The Prince of Hesse was wounded in the defence of the place, and with him the spirit of resistance seems to have fled. This appears rather surprising, considering the situation of Gaeta, which could always be supplied with men and provisions by sea: the inhabitants of the town might have been conveyed to Sicily; and fresh troops poured in to relieve those, who had borne the fatigue of the siege, might have held out to any length of time against an army by land. By permitting this city to fall the King of Sicily must expect a visit sooner from the French, and during our negotiations he will, most probably, have lost his present footing on his island.

The line of limits is drawn between Bavaria and the King of Italy, by which the Tyrol is divided into two parts, between these two kingdoms, both of which, when the protection of France, or rather its dominion over them is removed, will find sufficient ground for renewed differences. The Pope still retains his residence at Rome, but the reports are still stronger, that this successor to the ancient throne of hypocrisy and religious tyranny will not long possess any temporal authority, and that Bonaparte will place him at Venice, or some inferior town to exercise his spiritual powers. This destruction of that unchristian domination is one good effect of the terrible revolution we have witnessed, and ought to excite joy among Protestants in general; but there has appeared very little disposition in this body of late years to exult in the downfal of tyranny, and too many of them have been found willing to arrogate to themselves the same dominion over conscience, the same device to place their own traditions above the truths of Scripture. Dalmatia has sent deputies to France, who, with the most fulsome compliments, such as disgrace sometimes the addresses sent to our throne, have congratulated the sovereign of France and his consort on this new accession to their territories. The Montenegrins, who have occasioned much distress in and near to Ragusa, seem now to have been completely quieted; but it is very extraordinary, that we have so little intelligence, on which we can firmly rely from that quarter.

Spain is sending out an expedition to America to support there its tottering authority, and whilst it dreads the loss of its Trans-atlantic dominions it is trembling for fear that Bonaparte should annex some of its domestic provinces to his own territories, or convert them into kingdoms to be held by his dependents. Portugal continues to be a looker on, resigned to the fate which may befal it; but there was a report, that its prince had taken the wise resolution to sail, with his court, to the Brazils, where he might for some little time at least, enjoy a throne unmolested.

In France all are on the alert, rejoicing in the glory of their sovereign, and aiding each other in healing the wounds of their country. Agriculture flourishes beyond measure, and they

do not dread any relaxation in it, though an ordinance is issued for raising fifty thousand conscripts. Another edict proclaims a great feast to be kept on the day of St. Napoleon, and the fopperies of the Romish ritual will be displayed to grace the solemnity. It must be long before the people can be brought to a sense of true religion; yet, as the old leaven decays, and the Protestants exert themselves, the base spirit of Popery will decline, and the dancings up and down of a priest at an altar, and the making of a god of bread will be held in derision. Nothing can surprise us, that is done at the court of France. Bonaparte in Egypt could address, in suitable language, the Mahometans, he has now assembled around him the Jews. The idea of ameliorating their civil state is held out to them; but it is scarcely to be expected, that any new privileges will be granted, unless upon a very liberal contribution from the Jewish nation. Certain questions have been proposed to the assembled deputies, relative to their customs; and it is not improbable, that they will be made as similar to French citizens as their own customs will permit. This call, however, of the Jews, has excited among religious people, many inquiries into the state of this once chosen nation, and they look forward to an early accomplishment of the prophecies in their favour. But it is not sufficiently considered in those inquiries, that at the present moment the majority of the Christians have turned away, like the Jews, from the Scriptures, and that considerable time must elapse, before either party is brought to a just sense of its duty. The Jews are revolters who reject the Saviour of mankind; the Christians are revolters, who set up a fiction of their own imagination, in the room of the God of Israel and the God of their Saviour.

In Turkey confusion still reigns. The Janissaries are, as they always have been, turbulent, and the provinces on the Danube are not likely to be ever brought again into a settled state. Whether in the peace with Russia hopes have been held out to this power, of acquisitions from Turkey, time must discover. The African states are connected with the Porte by a very slender thread, but it is said, that the force, which the Dey of Algiers has levied against Tunis, has been kept back through the mediation of the Grand Signior, and thus peace will be preserved on the southern shores of the Mediterranean.

From the United States of America we have nothing new. The arrival of an embassador from them, and the appointment of an embassador to them, connected with that country by marriage and considerable property, holds out the hopes of a speedy termination of our differences. Whatever may take place on the continent, it is our interest to unite, in the warmest bonds of friendship, with America. We are but one people, and the vent for our manufactures and commodities in that new world is inexhaustible. The Americans, from their position, must apply to agriculture or commerce. Those on the sea-coast to commerce; those in the interior to agriculture; they cannot spare, and are not likely, for a long time, to spare men for manufactures. The whole interior of North America must be first well peopled, and well planted, and in the mean time they are to be cloathed, and to receive the greatest part of manufactures from England. How foolish and impolitic then must it not be to risk, by imprudent conduct, the loss of such a market.

South America has not yet, there is reason to believe, received its deliverer, nor has the expedition on the other hand, as was reported, of Miranda, failed. He has been at Trinidad, and collected a considerable force. However, his great reliance is placed upon the natives of the country, and it will be soon known by their joining his standard, whether he has embarked on a fruitless or a well-planned expedition. The persons he carries with him are not sufficient to hold out against the regular force of the Spaniards; they can be only of use in effecting a landing, and forming a point of resort for the disaffected in a province. If, as it is said, the number of these persons is very considerable, the distracted state of the Spanish troops will be unable to prevent the so much to be desired annihilation of an authority, which has done so much harm, and so little good, in the new world.

In the West Indies, Admiral Coch-

rane has been in sight of the fleet in which Jerome Bonaparte is supposed to be. Various are the rumours on the occasion. The brother of the sovereign of France was not in our possession on the last arrival of news from that quarter, and it was even hinted, that our admiral was retreating from a superior force. It might be, that he was determined to make his victory more sure; but the very circumstance has excited surprise, as we are unaccustomed to hear of English ships retreating. Before our next report, we trust, that this matter will be satisfactorily explained.

Our domestic news continues to be of a mournful complexion, from the ill health of Mr. Fox, which at a time when the greatest abilities are wanted in the cabinet, is particularly unfortunate. Without his talents at this critical juncture, we cannot but feel some apprehensions for the progress of the negotiation. But even if he were in the completest vigour, we can see no prospect of his carrying us through the difficulties which surround us. In other respects the business of the nation goes on as usual at this time of the year, when the representatives are dispersed to their respective homes, and to enjoy the leisures of the country to reflect on their winter's resolves. Happy those men, who in their country retreats can say, "I have done my duty to my country, I have not idled away my time, nor forgotten nor broke the trust reposed in me by my constituents."

The affair which engaged the higher circles on the conduct of a female of high rank, continues to be kept a secret from the public. The result of the inquiry, it is said, has been laid before the head of the family, and from positive guilt the lady has been completely cleared: but some little levities have been noticed. We will not vouch for the truth of this report, and, if the parties most deeply interested in the circumstances attending this affair concur in wishing them to be kept secret, far be it from us to rend the veil: we will patiently wait till time discloses the secret.

The lower classes near London have been occupied with a business of equal importance to themselves. There is a class now in England, very much resembling the sect of the Pharisees of the old. They have a mortal aversion to amusements, and take delight in that species of piety, which is not so much occupied in self improvement, as in the censure of the faults or vices of others. These people, who go to their country-houses on a Saturday, and will not profane the Sabbath by using a horse on a Sunday, who enjoy fresh air, good food, and, in general, absolute ease almost at all times, look with horror upon the diversions of the common people. They would have them strenuously occupied for six days in the week in hard labour, and by way of recreation on a Sunday, they are to breathe the wholesome air of a large body of people in a church or a meeting. Now nature has not taught exactly this lesson to the children of the earth, and Revelation comes in to its assistance to make one day in seven a day of rational recreation from labour. But our ancestors, from necessity, instituted certain days, as fairs in different places, and amusement would blend itself with business. This is a most shocking sin in the eyes of our Pharisees; they look upon a fair as Hudibras of old did on a bear-baiting. To put down a fair is with them more honourable than the crown of martyrdom. In short, these gentlemen, out of their zeal to suppress vice, care not what vice they produce.

The question has been brought to an issue. There is a fair near London, at which we believe there has been improper conduct, but instead of putting an end to this improper conduct, our Pharisees were for putting an end to the fair itself. They procured a decree of the magistrates, who injudiciously consented for this purpose. The day fixed for opening the fair came. The justices seem to have forgotten, that there are certain rights acknowledged by the laws of the land: and among them was the right of holding this fair. They had not consulted the lord of the manor, who very fortunately was not a fanatic. He would not give up his privileges.—The booths were erected; the fair was held; and the magistrates had only to reflect on their own folly, in listening to artful pretences. We are by no means convinced of the propriety of holding fairs where they frequently are, especially near London, by the sides of roads; but this might be easily altered,

and if the higher classes are to have their operas, their plays, their balls, their concerts, their masquerades, their routes, night after night without intermission, we do not see why the lower classes may not now and then indulge themselves at a wake and a country fair. The members of the society for the Suppression of Vice will be indignant when we even plead for running, wrestling, jumping, cudgel-playing, and various exercises which called out the agility and strength of our rustics. The Pharisees of our days are not aware that in taking away all the amusements of the lower classes, they are leaving their minds to brood over topics more injurious to themselves and others, and when fanaticism has taken possession, it is a devil not easily driven out; or if once you send it away, there is a danger of a return with seven devils worse than itself to occupy the mansion.

A more laughable circumstance has occurred. An author and a reviewer have met on the field of battle, as combatants. Pistols was the word, and each brought pistols with him. Whether they were loaded or not, let us not rashly presume to inquire. The murderous intent of the combatants was however prevented by the interference of the peace officers, who fortunately came in to prevent the effusion of blood, if proper care had not been taken by the parties themselves to let them know what was going on. The report of the intended duel was soon spread abroad, and the parties were held up to deserved ridicule. It was asserted, that their pistols were either not loaded, or only loaded with paper pellets, and the author absolutely committed himself to a public paper to assure the world, that he took the field with a bullet in his pistol, though from some accident or another, no one was found in the implement of destruction brought by his adversary. We are surprised that two men, if they really mean to take the field, should put it in the power of any one to prevent them. However, the author was not so much to blame in this affair as his antagonist;—the reverse. The fact is, that a set of literary bravoes, chiefly Scotchmen, not known by any work above mediocrity, have made it a profitable concern to unite in attacking the works of modern authors, with very little regard to the character of either gentlemen or scholars. The motto they use is impudent in the extreme:—"*Judia damnatus, dum noreus absolistur.*" They place themselves unauthorised on the bench, and call every man who publishes a book, as a criminal to their bar. They treat him as a criminal, and their malignity has gained them credit, for they utter those things which men of honour and integrity would wish to be concealed. They also gain credit by their mode of reviewing, which carries with it the appearance of reading and learning, though for the most part, they borrow both from the author, whom at the same time they are treating with the utmost cruelty. But whatever may be their merits or demerits in many instances, in this the author had laid himself open to censure, for the indelicacy of his writings. This was a *bonne bouche* for these reviewers, who took unjustifiable liberties with the person of the author, instead of criticising his work. The duel will aid both publications: both will now obtain a more extensive sale, and we may expect in future, instead of a puffing advertisement, the lamentable event of a duel on account of some miserable publication.

We wish that another rencountre had passed over as easily. We are not surprised at the result, and hope that it will call the attention of Parliament. There are now in various parts of the kingdom bands of foreigners, chiefly Dutchmen and Hanoverians, who receive the pay, and are cloathed in the regimentals of Britain. To what purpose they are kept in these islands, we cannot pretend to say: but it seems extraordinary to us, that we should send our own men to a foreign expedition, and retain such persons in the bosom of our country. It cannot be agreeable to the feelings of Englishmen to see such regiments of foreigners; and the Irish are as little partial to them as ourselves, and more likely to betray their feelings. Something or another occurred in Ireland, where one of these foreign regiments was stationed, which provoked the soldiers of some Irish regiments, and before the officers could prevent it, the parties came to blows; then to the sword and musket: blood was shed on both sides, and with great difficulty the riot was quelled. If the

affair does not come before a civil tribunal, we may prognosticate, that it will not be long before we shall admire the sagacity of our forefathers, in making the opposition they did to standing armies.

England has witnessed something of an inferior nature to this, and the magistrates of a country town have represented the conduct of a regiment to the commander in chief. As the affair, however, is in train to be brought before the civil court, we shall, at present, take no farther notice of it; but we may observe to every officer of England, not a foreigner, that, when he withdraws, or endeavours to withdraw himself from the civil authority, he weakens a power of the utmost consequence to himself and his children.

In this recess of parliament it has been usual to us to give some retrospect of the proceedings of the last sessions, and the custom we do not mean to drop; but our readers will be kind enough to indulge us to the next month, as circumstances have prevented us from examining, as we wished, the past debates and papers published by authority. Commissioners we see have been appointed for auditing the public accounts; the points to be examined lie within a very narrow compass. We wish to know what has been done with the public money for the five or six years last past, then for the six preceding; but if they begin from a remote period, we shall not easily see the culprits brought to justice. There is a radical evil in the mode of keeping the public accounts, which would be rectified in two months, for a thousand pounds, by a couple of persons easily to be found in London; but if the evil is not remedied in its source, confusion will continue, first the public are plundered, and then they lose their money in prosecuting the delinquents.

DOMESTIC INCIDENTS,

Including the principal Marriages and Deaths in and near London; and Biographical Notices of eminent Persons deceased.

SALE OF THE KING'S SPANISH SHEEP AT KEW.

(By a Purchaser.)

(See Vol. II. No IX. p. 189, and Vol. IV. No. XXI. p. 176, for preceding accounts of the royal sale, by the same gentleman; also our past Volumes, in January and April, each year, for his accounts and remarks on the Christmas and Spring Cattle Shews in London.)

THIS year's shew and sale were held on Tuesday, August 19th, at the usual place, in Kew-lane, near the Pagoda. The sale began by Mr. Farnham, the king's auctioneer, between two and three o'clock, the forenoon having been agreeably spent in examining the articles for sale, and in conversations among the amateurs on the subject of the Merino improvement in various parts of England, and on the state of the wool market. The company was not so numerous this year as the preceding, nor did the sheep fetch any thing like the former prices, for which the reasons are sufficiently obvious. The demand throughout those parts of the country where this improvement has been already adopted, (and those parts are not numerous) has been in some degree satisfied by the King's, Lord Somerville's, and various other sales, public or private, and the number exposed to sale this year from the royal stock, is nearly double the number of any former sale. Add to this, Dr. Parry's sale coming on immediately after. The flatness of the wool-market this season, on account of the large quantities imported from Spain and Saxony, may also have had some effect. Nevertheless, the royal commodity exhibited this year was equal, if not superior, to that of any former sale, the sheep plainly having improved in size and form, and the wool in quantity and fineness of staple. The prices, however reduced, are still immense, and the present, and even a farther reduction, may have very beneficial effects, in affording encouragement to purchasers, and consequently spreading more widely, a national improvement of boundless prospective advantages to Old England—advantages in her vital concerns, agriculture and manufactures, far superior and more permanent than any she ever did, or ever will ob-

tain, from her most successful wars. The king, and his worthy agent, Sir Joseph Banks, indefatigable throughout life, in whatever is important to science, and to the interests of his country, will rejoice at this temporary depreciation of price, since it will tend to an accumulation of public interest.

The particulars of the sale were as follow :—

Shearling or two toothed rams	26
Four-toothed ditto	3
Full-mouthed, or aged ditto .	2
Rams	31
Full-mouthed ewes	20

Prices and Buyers Names.

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
Mr. Houseman, lots 1, 2, 4, 7, shearling rams, at 13½ guineas, 13, 12, and 12 guineas . .	53	0	6
Col. Fullarton, lots 3, 5, at 15 and 13 guineas .	29	8	0
Mr. Mayer, lot 6, . . .	12	12	0
Mr. Essen, lot 8, . . .	11	11	0
Mr. Eden, lots 10, 11, 13, 14, 17, 18, 19, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, each lot at 11½ guineas, 10½, 12½, 13, 12½, 11½, 14½, 17, 13½, 18½, 16, 33½, and 25 guineas, . . .	219	6	6
Mr. Sanford for Cook, lot 9,	11	11	0
Mr. Wansey, lots 12, 16, 20, each lot at 15, 16, 16 guineas, ...	49	7	0
Mr. Compton, lot 15, .	16	5	6
Mr. Wansey, lot 27, a two-toothed ram, ...	11	0	6
Mr. Whitacre, lots 23, 29, at 14 and 27 guineas each, ...	43	1	0
Mr. Aiton, lot 30, full-mouthed ram (Old Snags at 18½ guineas, and lot 31, a six-toothed ram, at 31 guineas	51	19	6
Amount of rams sold .	509	2	6

Ewes.

Mr. Essen, lots 32, 33, 40, each lot at 7½, 7½, and 10½ guineas, ...	26	15	6
Mr. Compton, lots 34, 37, 43, at 7, 10, and 10 guineas, ...	28	7	0
Carried up .	55	2	6

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
Brought forward	55	2	6
Mr. Boll, lots 35, 39, 41, 45, 46, 47, 48, each at 12, 9½, 13, 12, 12, 15½, 13 guineas, ...	67	7	0
Col. Fullarton, lots 36, 38, 42, 44, 49, 50, 51, at 8, 11½, 16, 16, 14½, 14, 16 guineas, ...	99	15	0
Amount of ewes sold .	222	4	6
	509	2	6
Total for the 51 sheep	731	7	0

Average price of the rams, this year, upwards of 16l.—Of the ewes, 11l.

A vast declination of price will be here perceived, from last year, but not from that of the preceding, since the ewes brought more money at this than at the sale of 1804, when the highest price was 11l. 11s. Various Anglo-Merino flocks have been lately established, and the old ones continue in a state of progressive and profitable improvement, more particularly, those of his Majesty, Lord Somerville, Dr. Parry, Mr. Tollett of Staffordshire, Sir Lawrence Palk in Devon, and one in Surrey. Mr. Robson, of Belford, in the Cheviot Hills, has been most successful in crossing the Cheviot ewes with Spanish rams of Lord Somerville's breed, the first produce improving wonderfully, in both quantity and quality of wool, and in form, and standing that severe climate perfectly well.

A very eminent breeder in Northumberland is crossing his stock with a Spanish ram from Mr. Bartley's stock, at Bath. Mr. Bell is introducing the breed into Norfolk; and, we believe, the Lords Sackville and Northampton are making the same experiment. Dr. Parry's rams to be sold at Hounslow, next week (of which an account will be given in the succeeding Magazine) are not pure Merino or Spanish, like his Majesty's, but Spanish grafted, through a number of generations upon an English (Ryeland) stock. The wool, nevertheless, is said to equal, or to exceed the purest native Merino, in fineness, and for a piece of cloth made from the wool of the rams, to be exposed to sale, Dr. Parry was offered, by two dealers, thirty shillings per yard.

NEW EAST-INDIA DOCKS.

The new dock formed by the East India Company at Blackwall, for the reception of their valuable fleets, was opened at the beginning of this month. This great work is not of such magnificent dimensions as the West India and London Docks, at the Isle of Dogs and Wapping. It consists of a large quadrangular basin, round which is an extensive quay, on the south side of which there is a space sufficient for the erection of a range of capital warehouses. Round the quay a lofty wall encloses the whole. The principal entrance is from a grand road communicating with the recently-formed great Commercial Road, and is distinguished by a sumptuous stone gateway, adorned with emblematical sculpture. Between this dock and the river is the former basin, where the machine for masting the ships is erected.

The grand gate, on the land side, was opened for the reception of visitors at half-past eleven, and by one the place was crowded with genteel company. At a quarter before two, it being then high water, a royal salute of twenty-one guns was fired from six pieces of flying artillery in the dock-yard, which was the signal for the ships to enter. Immediately the Trinity House Yacht, full dressed, with the flags of all nations, led the way in very fine style, and was immediately followed by the Admiral Gardner East Indiaman, with the British anchor at her fore, the royal standard at her main, and the union flag at her mizen-top-mast head, while the colours of all nations were displayed from the rigging below. As she entered, she returned the salute of the flying artillery, by firing her minute guns. The Company's band were on her quarter-deck, playing "Rule Britannia," and the crowded assembly of elegant company, who thronged all her decks, cheered repeatedly, in return to the loud and continual huzzas from the shore.

Immediately after the Admiral Gardner, followed in succession. the City of London, the Lady Castlereagh, and the Surry, East Indiamen, which, as they passed in, followed the example of the first, and all glittered in the like brilliant display of their naval finery. The whole having entered, the band on board the Admiral Gardner immediately struck up in excellent style, "God save the King," which was chorussed by a crowded orchestra of charming syrens on board. The ships having come to their mooring places, were then made fast to the shore; when they were immediately saluted by three vollies from a numerous detachment of the East India volunteer corps, consisting of the whole of the first regiment, and the flank companies of the second and third, the six pieces of artillery firing in the intervals, and the ships answering. The Earl Camden Indiaman, which was intended to have been the leading ship, could not warp up in time to enter with the flood; but, dropping anchor off the dock, displayed all her colours, and fired her guns, during the ceremony.

By order of the Directors, a very extensive shed, covered with an awning, and provided with ascending seats, capable of accommodating above a thousand persons, commanded a view of the whole scene, and was crowded with beauty, elegance, and fashion.

The concourse of carriages, public and private, which thronged the roads to the dock, from Whitechapel, for several hours, was innumerable. None but gentlemen's private carriages were admitted within the dock yard; and this regulation was certainly judicious; for with those it was crowded. Between fifteen and twenty thousand persons were assembled within the walls; and as such exhibitions are always attractive of female curiosity, it is scarcely necessary to add, that the whole formed a lively coup d'œil, richly studded with beauty and elegance.

All the ships within view on the river displayed their colours, in compliment to the occasion, and the exhibition terminated by a feu-de-joye in vollies, by grand divisions, from the Company's troops, who were drawn up at the west end of the dock for the purpose, and afterwards marched off to the India House.

The company on board the Admiral Gardner were, the Chairman and Court of Directors of the Dock Company; Chairman and Deputy of the East India Company; the Lord Chancellor, Lords Grenville, Howick, Moira, Spencer, Hawkesbury, Morpeth, Henry Petty, the Secretary at War, Sir H. B. Neale, Mr. Windham, Mr. Sheridan,

&c. The company assembled, in the first instance, at Mr. Wells's house, at Blackwall. The East India branch of the Commercial Road was opened for the first time on this occasion. Above one hundred and fifty persons, among whom were the above-mentioned distinguished characters, afterwards dined with the Chairman and Court of Directors of the Dock Company, at the London Tavern.

The whole of this truly gratifying spectacle concluded at nearly four o'clock, to the evident but inexpressible satisfaction of the multitude collected to view an exhibition so intimately connected with the trade and commerce, the stability and glory, of this great maritime and commercial nation. The scene on the river, off Blackwall, and even at Greenwich, was full of gaiety and splendour. The day was peculiarly favourable to the whole transaction, the weather being remarkably fine, and adding new charms to the beauty of the water, the brilliancy of the colours, the effects of the various bands of music, the magnificent assemblage of rank, fashion, and beauty, and the importance of the great concern which gave occasion to this celebration.

Notwithstanding the immense numbers whom the fineness of the day attracted, we heard of no accident. The whole neighbourhood appeared in a state of gala, and not a face appeared in which there was not to be seen an evident mark of the pride and exultation felt by all, in this additional testimonial to the resources and glory of Great Britain—a testimonial far exceeding all those military exhibitions of our national rival and enemy, which are founded upon the success of ambition and rapine—a testimonial arising solely from the honest pursuits of commerce, and the success of British adventure. Of such things we may truly say—— "These are imperial works, and worthy Kings!"

The new spire of St. Bride's church, Fleet-street, has juts been finished. It is of a different construction from the last, which was struck by lightning, being of a pyramidical form, adorned with flutings, and a handsome gilt weathercock, the whole remarkably neat. The tower and late spire of the Corinthian and Tuscan orders, withstood the elements since 1699.

Among the projected improvements of the city of Westminster, it is proposed to widen, very considerably, Tothill and other streets, so as to make a broad and handsome street from Pimlico to the western entrance of Westminster Abbey. This, with the opening to be made in consequence of the pulling down of the lower part of King-street, &c. will make an excellent avenue from Westminster Bridge to the Chelsea Road, Grosvenor Gate.

The northern entrance of Westminster Hall will be speedily shut up, and will be closed probably for a considerable time, while the great repairs are carried on. A new entrance is now making underneath the passage, to the Parliament Houses, from the lower Palace Yard, which will enter the Hall in the south-west corner, where there is already a door-way to the King's Bench Record Office.

Notice has lately been given at the Corn Exchange, in Mark-lane, that in consequence of its having been found, by late experience, that the purposes of the trade may be in every respect as well answered, and in some respects to greater advantage, by the permanent adoption of only two, instead of three market-days in every week, the Corn Exchange will, from and after the first day of September, be opened on Mondays and Thursdays only for the dispatch of business.

The east window in Guildhall is undergoing an entire repair. The iron work will be all new, and the glass and Gothic architectural ornaments placed in a handsome situation.

STAFFORD HOUSE.

On the first landing place, on a pedastal, stands a colossal figure of the Apollo Belvidere; on the left a gladiator in bronze, eight feet high; six antique octagon vases, together with a large Grecian lamp, to illuminate a "Last Sacrament," *Il Ratto di Proserpine*, and a whole length of St. John.

This opens to the right, and conducts to the gallery of Flemish paintings, whose roof is supported by eight beautiful porphyry columns, fourteen feet in height; sixteen patent lamps, with double burners, standing upon the summits of sixteen elegant ebony columns, seven feet high, forming a double range of brilliant lights shining through the most transparent lawn—five magnificient circular lamps, suspended from the centre of the principal

apartments by massy golden chains, each holding four burners,—real bronze and *or moulu* tripods, candelabras, reflecting mirrors, side lights, and every fanciful decoration that art can furnish.

At the extremity of the gallery, 210 feet in length, is a most elegant curtain, of light blue satin, combining the taste of modern drapery with the magnificence of Eastern grandeur, resembling an immense Turkish tent, the rich cornice of the room forming the dome. The carpets covering the principal rooms are truly *nouvelle*, representing a Roman tessellated pavement, from drawings of the Noble Marchioness, whose taste in the knowledge of the best antique examples in the Egyptian, Etruscan, Greek, or Roman style, is well known to the lovers of the arts.

A bust of the Noble Marquis adorns the exquisitely fine chimney piece of the great dining room, and a companion of the Duchess of Beaufort, in the great drawing room, both from the matchless chissel of Nollekins.

The suite of window curtains are composed of the richest purple velvet, superbly embroidered with gold; ten elegant marble slabs supported by groups of dolphins *en bronze*; two immense plates of French glass, reflecting the surrounding objects to an endless number; Jardinets, stocked with the choicest productions of the different nurseries around the metropolis, emitting the most delicious perfumes. The inimitable works of several of the greatest masters decorate and adorn the walls. Rubens and the Flemish School occupy a large part.

The landscapes of Claude, the inimitable pictures of Raphael and Vandyke, and some of the best of our own artists, are dispersed in profusion in this Louvre of London.

Mr. Whitbread has improved his valuable estate in the chalk hills of Purfleet, by laying down an iron rail-way, and forming a new wharf, at which vessels can take in their ballast of this useful material, with much less delay than formerly. He is said to have expended 5,000l. upon it.

An Artillery Asylum is about to be established at Greenwich, similar to the Military Asylum at Chelsea. A grand General Hospital is building at Woolwich for 700 sick, with suitable houses for the inspector general, surgeon general, physician, chemist, &c.

Statement of strong beer brewed by the six principal brewers, from the fifth of July, 1802, to the fifth of July, 1806.

Meux	631,324
Barclay	616,004
Hanbury	493,254
Whitbread	442,452
Gyfford	352,447
F. Calvert	283,260

The following is the quantity of strong beer brewed in London, by the first six porter breweries, for two years, from July 5, 1804, to July 5, 1806.

	Barrels.
Barclay and Perkins	335,034
Meux and Co.	324,083
Truman and Hanbury	262,234
Whitbread and Co.	207,955
Gyfford and Co.	160,845
Goodwin and Co.	144,391
Total	1,424,542.

An account of the quantity of porter brewed by the twelve principal brewers in London, for one year, from July 5, 1805, to July 5, 1806.

Meux	187,349
Barclay	182,529
Hanbury	125,820
Whitbread	104,311
Shum	75,111
Goodwin	73,335
F. Calvert	64,475
Brown and Parry	57,404
Elliot	45,943
J. Calvert	36,444
Clowes	36,058
Biley	31,175

Married.] Charles R. Aikin, esq. to Miss Wakefield, daughter of the late Gilbert Wakefield. John Manners, esq. M. P. brother of Sir Wm. M. to her Grace the Duchess of Roxburgh. At Hendon, Lieut. Col. T. Carey, of the 28th regiment, to Miss Hewitt, eldest daughter of Lieut. General Hewitt. Benjamin Bromhead, esq. eldest son of Colonel Bromhead, of Lincoln, to Miss Hunt, of Pall-Mall. At Fulham, by the Bishop of London, by special licence, the Right Hon. Nicholas Vansittart, secretary of the Treasury, to the Hon. Miss Catharine Eden, second daughter of Lord Auckland. The Rev. Thomas Bowdler, M. A. to Miss Phœbe Cotton, second daughter of Joseph C. esq. one of the directors of the East India Company. The Hon. Charles Bagot, to Miss Pole, and niece of the Marquis Wellesley. Robert Campbell, esq. of Scotland, to Miss Harriet Wynne. The Rev. John Briggs,

rector of Little Burstead, Essex, to Miss Isabella Ekins, second daughter of the late Dean of Carlisle. Philip Mayow, esq. of Gray's Inn, to Miss Elizabeth Deane, of Devonshire-street. At the Duke of Devonshire's, by special licence, Lord Visc. Ossulton, son of the Earl of Tankerville, to Madamoiselle de Grammont, eldest daughter of the Duke de Grammont, and grand-daughter of the Duke de Polignac. Henry Plunket, esq. of the 50th regiment, to Miss Newcombe, of Stratton, Gloucestershire. At Lambeth, Colonel Thornton, of sporting notoriety, to Miss E. Cawston, of Munden, Essex. Mr. Handisyde, of Cursitor-street, to Miss Huet, of Hackney. Lord Walpole, to Mrs. Chamberlayne, of Sackville-street. At Camberwell, Captain Loftus, of the 10th foot, to Miss Macqueen, of Wyndham Place, Surrey. At Lambeth, the Rev. Charles Gardener, D. D. rector of Sutton, Surrey, to Miss Swayne, of Dorking. Dr. Yelloly, of Finsbury-square, to Miss Tyssen, of Narborough, in the county of Norfolk. Lieut. Col. Broadhead, to Miss Ross, daughter of the late Major General Patrick Ross. Colonel de la Goudie, to Miss Traille, daughter of the late General T. At Lambeth, the Hon. Charles Anderson, son of Lord Yarborough, to Miss Simpson, daughter of the Hon. John Bridgman Simpson.

Died.] At Kentish Town, Mr. Blanchard, many years master of the Cheshire Cheese tavern, in Wine Office Court, Fleet-street. At Uxbridge, Capt. Daniel Mercer, late of the 8th regiment of foot. In Devonshire Place, the lady of General Bertie. J. W. Darley, esq. He was a gentleman of fortune, had arrived in Sackville-street from his country seat near Windsor, and complaining of a pain in his head on retiring to rest, he was found dead in his bed the next morning. In Tavistock-street, Bedford-square, Capt. R. P. Davy, of the corps of Royal Engineers. In Little Stanhope-street, Captain Edward Ramage, of the royal navy. He was promoted to the rank of Post in 1796. At Chelsea, Wm. Harrison, esq. of the land revenue, Whitehall. Lady Gosling, relict of the late sir Francis Gosling. At Lambeth, William Cranstone, esq. brother of the late Admiral Goodall. Mrs. Mellish, widow of the late Charles M. of Blythe, Notts. Mrs. Nesbitt, aged 63, daughter of Dr. Nesbitt, and first cousin of the late John Wilkes, esq. chamberlain of London. At Blackheath, Mrs. Aylwin, wife of Geo. Aylwin, esq. of Thames-street. The Hon. Mrs. Frederic Irby, wife of the Hon. Mr. Irby, son of Lord Boston. At Isleworth, aged 74, David Vander Heyden, esq. formerly in the civil service of the East India company. At Hampstead, aged 72, Philip Ibbetson Fenton, esq. formerly of Riga. The Rev. Wm. Edmeston, many years curate and lecturer of St. Andrew Undershaft. At Richmond, Mr. James Cecil Dixon, surgeon, in consequence of severe affliction from a decree in Chancery obtained against him by his partners. August 21st, in the 43d year of her age, Mrs. Asperne, wife of Mr. James Asperne, bookseller, in Cornhill, who with two sons and six daughters have deeply to lament their irreparable loss. She possessed as good a heart as ever inhabited the human breast; and the whole study of her life was to discharge faithfully the respective duties of wife and mother.

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES.

With an Account of the principal Marriages, Deaths, &c. under the Head of the different Counties: arranged in Alphabetical Order.

BERKSHIRE

Married.] At Farringdon, Tho. Goodlake, esq. to Miss Mills, only daughter of W. Y. Mills, esq. of Wadley-house.—At Cholsey, Wm. Butler, esq. to Miss Bacon, of Henley.—Mr. Wm. Sanders, of Little Farringdon, to Mis Belcher, of Little Milton, Oxon.—Chs. Garth Colleton, esq. of Haynes-hill, to Miss Charlotte J. Pole Carew, daughter of the Right Hon. R. P. Carew, of Antony, Cornwall.

Died.]—Rich. Palmer, esq. of Holmpark.—Mrs. Southey, wife of Robert S. esq. of Appleton.

BEDFORDSHIRE.

Died.]—At Ampthill, aged 81, Mrs. Dorcas Morris. She was a respectable member of the society of Friends.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

Died.]—A. Reynolds, esq. aged 62, of Notley Abbey, Long Crendon.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

Died.]—Mr. Stephen Camp, of Bark-

way, to Miss Frances Rowe, of Cambridge.—Mr. Stephen Pryor, of Cambridge, to Miss Smith, of West Wratting

Died.]—At Shelford, Mrs. Wale, wife of Charles Wale, esq. Lieut. Col. of the 67th foot.

CUMBERLAND.

Married.]—Mr. Robert Hodgson, of Beaumont, near Carlisle, to Miss Jackson, of Epping.—Capt. Peake, R. N. to Miss Wordsworth, of Catgill-hall.—Mr. Robert Sowerby, of Carlisle, to Miss Haugh, of Stanwix.—Mr. Hartley, to Miss Glaister, both of Whitehaven.

Died.]—At Wood End, near Egremont, the Rev. John Lindow, B. A. formerly lecturer at South Shields, universally esteemed as a popular preacher, and as a divine of the most exemplary character.—Mr. Richard Blaylock, of Long Park, aged 85.—Mr. J. Singleton, of the Grey Nag's Head inn, Morpeth, aged 41.—Mr. Daniel Beeley, of Little Broughton, near Cockermouth, aged 87.—Mrs. Halliburton, aged 26, wife of Mr. H. of Carlisle.—At Penrith, Mrs. Ellen Abraham, aged 78.—At Cockermouth, aged 27, Miss Sarah Chambre.

CHESHIRE.

A gentleman lately angling in the Mersey killed two fine congers, *(muræna conger)* one of 24½ lbs. and the other 12 lbs. They were taken about an hour before the time of low water, and the bait used was the head and fore part of a small codling. The station where these extraordinary fish were taken was at a small distance off the Cheshire shore, between Seacombe Point and the Black Rock. Such large fish have rarely been taken by angling with the hand line. The sneads used on this occasion were strengthened with strands of wire. This circumstance doubtless facilitated the capture, or most probably the fish would have escaped. The largest took up nearly an hour in landing; and his ferocity was such, that, when hauled into the boat, he made a grasp at the hand of the person who was assisting to secure him.

Married.] At Macclesfield, Mr. Geo. Garnett, of Kendal, surgeon, to Miss Dobson.

Died.]—Mrs. Leigh, of Adlington-hall, near Prestbury, widow and relict of John Rywell, of Kingston, esq.—At Chester, Mr. Alderman Bingley.—Alex. Eaton, esq. aged 65, upwards of 30 years deputy prothonotary and clerk of the courts of session at Chester.—Mr. Alderman Buchell.—Mr. Sam. White.—Mr. Charles Hebbert, of Winsford.

CORNWALL.

Died.]—At Eodmin, soon after his arrival from the East Indies, Robert Denison, esq.—At Kenegie, Mrs. Lambert, relict of Charles Lambert, esq. and sister of Lord Sherborne.

DORSETSHIRE.

An incident which excited much curiosity occurred lately at Weymouth. Mrs. Bennett, of Cadbury, in Somersetshire, accompanied Mr. Braithwaite in his diving machine, and remained under water forty minutes.

DERBYSHIRE.

Married.]—At Echington, Mr. Bray, of King street, London, to Miss Viducia Hall, daughter of John Hall, esq. surgeon, R. N.

Died.]—Mr. Smith of Norton.—Mrs. Foundsworth, wife of Mr. Thomas F. of Thorpe, near Hathersege.—Mrs. Hannah Lee, wife of the late Mr. John Lee, of Norton.—At Wirksworth, in Derbyshire, aged 75, Mrs. Holland, relict of the late Rev. Benj. Holland, dissenting minister at Burton-upon-Trent.

DURHAM.

Married.]—At Stockton, Mr. William Storer, to Miss Taylerson, of Stokesley.

Died.]—At Durham, in childbed, Mrs. Pitchford, wife of the Rev. Mr. Pitchford, minor canon of that cathedral.—Mrs. Robson, aged 79, of Old Elvet, Durham.—At South Shields, Mrs. Wallace.—Mr. John Donkin Row, of Gateshead.—At Monkwearmouth, Mr. Rob. Finlay, master of the Ship Star, aged 58.—Mr. Francis Robson, ship carpenter, aged 72.—Mrs. Hutchinson, of Sunderland, aged 40.

DEVONSHIRE.

Married.]—At Exeter, the Rev. Mr. Lafler, of Redruth, to Miss Jenkins.—At Staverton, Mr. C. Edwards, to Miss Allen.—Mr. T. Hamlyn, of Ashburton, to Miss A. Laskey, of Islington.—Lieut. S. Bond, of the Royal marines, to Miss Matilda Dove, of Plymouth.

Died.]—At Teignmouth-house, Henry Chichley Michell, esq.—Stephen Remnant, esq. of Fairwater-house, Taunton.—At Tiverton, Richard Nesbitt, esq. formerly Major in the 63d foot.—At Plymouth, in consequence of a fall from his gig, Thomas Lockyer, esq. a principal merchant of that place.—At Exeter, Mrs. Hone, wife of N. Hone, esq.

DORSETSHIRE.

Died.]---At Swanage, Mrs. Price, widow of the late unfortunate Capt. Price, commander of the Prince of Wales East Indiaman, lost off the Cape of Good Hope.

ESSEX.

Died.---Mrs. Sheldon, wife of Bartlet Bridger S. esq. and daughter of B Goodrich, esq. of Saling Grove.---George Paris, esq. of Quickbury, aged 51.--Mr. F. Pulham, aged 78, one of the capital burgesses of Harwich.--Mr. A. Fabrum, of Little Canfield-street, near Dunmow --- Mr. J. Levert, of Sandon, aged 80.--- Mrs. M. Parke, of Saffron Walden, aged 85.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

Mr. Codrington's seat, at Doddington, that princely erection, will be one of the most stately mansions in the kingdom. It has already been about nine years in hand, and is expected to be finished in 1808 This building is in the Grecian style of architecture. Mr. Wyatt superintends the whole. The expense will exceed the estimate, i. e. 120,000*l.*

As the workmen were lately employed in digging the foundation for the new Blue Coat Hospital in Gloucester (intended to be erected, upon an elegant and extensive plan, on the scite of the ancient building in Eastgate-street), they discovered, about six feet below the surface of the earth, the remains of a very curious tesselated Roman pavement, thirty feet long and twenty wide, divided into compartments, enriched with a great variety of scrolls, frets, and other architectural ornaments, and having a wreathed or braided border. The colours are white, red, blueish grey, and pale and dark brown. The *tesseræ* are mostly cubes of different sizes, from one half to three quarters of an inch; some are triangular, and of various other shapes. The cement, on which the pavement is laid, is about an inch thick, and appears to be composed of sand, pounded brick, and lime, forming together a very hard substance. The interstices are filled up with cement, so hard, that it is even more difficult to break than the *tesseræ* themselves. The white and brown *tesseræ* appear to be of a hard calcareous stone, and bear a good polish; the red are of a fine sort of brick; the blueish grey are of a hard agrillaceous stone, found in many parts of Gloucestershire, and called *blue lyas*; and the dark brown appears to be of the granite found at St. Vincent's Rocks, near this city.

Married.] At Stroud, John Hillhouse Wilcox, esq. one of the Sheriffs of Bristol, to Miss Margaret Wathen; and Isaac Dight, esq. to Miss A. W. Wathen, both daughters of Sir Samuel Wathen, of Gloucester.—At Cheltenham, William Long, esq. of Swindon, Wilts. to Miss C. Powell.—Mr. Thomas Highnall, to Miss Ann Stallard. —At Wollaston, Mr. James Jos. Harris, of Gloucester, to Miss Eleanor Thomas.—Mr. Richard Insall, of Tewkesbury, to Miss Terrett.

Died.] At Cheltenham, aged 55, Mrs. Sophia Williams, foundress of the new school at the above place, under the patronage of her Majesty. At Bibury, the Rev. Mr. Davies, rector of that place, and late fellow of Wadham College, Oxford. Charles Hayward, esq. of Winchcombe.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

Died.] Mr. Weston of Yaxley, aged 88.

HERTFORDSHIRE.

The Earl of Bridgewater is erecting a most superbly magnificent mansion, at his seat in Hertfordshire, under the immediate direction of James Wyatt, esq —The expense it is supposed will exceed 80,000l.

Died.] At Hertford, Maria Letitia, eldest daughter of Mr. J. P. Hillary, of Savage Gardens.

HAMPSHIRE.

Died.] At Winchester. Lieut. H. E. Sutherland, late of His Majesty's ship Boadicea. He was called at eleven o'clock, and desired to be called again at twelve, at which time he was found dead in his bed.—Rev. Henry R. Drummond, rector of Fawley.—At Fawley Cottage, Miss Matilda De Renzy, daughter of Capt. De Renzy, of the Duke of York's volunteers.—At Gosport, Mrs. Minchin, wife of Thomas Andrews M. esq.—At Southampton, Mr. Baker, sen. banker.—Mrs. Dibbs, of Moira Place.—Lieut. Col. Young, of the Portsmouth division of marines.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Hereford, the Rev. D. Morgan, canon-residentiary, and chaplain to his Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester, to Miss Underwood.—Mr. Matthews, of Woolhope, to Mrs.

Lockett.—At Kingston, Mr. C. Cope, of Birmingham, to Miss Harriet Rogers.

Died.] At Bodenham, Mrs. Mary Pearce, relict of Mr. Walter P. late of Ross, surgeon.—Mrs. Pountney, relict of the late Mr. P. grocer of Hereford.—Mr. Thomas Abrahall, of Forge.—Mr. Wm. Prichard, of Welcheston.—At Leominster, aged 96, Mr. T. Ford.

KENT.

Married.] At Lewisham, M. F. Hommey, esq. of Charlton, to Miss Henry, of Sydenham.—At Northfleet, Wm. Ritchie, esq. of Deptford, to Miss Sarah Pitcher.—William Batson, esq. of Maidstone, to Miss Vallence, of Cheapside, London.—At Wrotham, Mr. Wm. Crow, to Miss Hodsoll.—Thomas Prickles, esq. of Piccadilly, to Mrs. Dawson, of Margate.—At Tenterden, Mr. Wiltshear, of Boivenden, to Miss Winser.—Capt. F. W. Austen, R. N. to Miss Gibson, of Ramsgate.—At Dover, Mr. Thomas Ismay, to Mrs. Sarah Richards.—At Folkestone, Quarter-master Elliot, of the 43d Foot, to Miss Valver.

Died.] At Tunbridge Wells, aged 50, Sir John Chardin Musgrave, bart. of Eden Hall, in the county of Cumberland.—At the Hive, Mrs. Wadman, wife of Francis Wadman, esq. gentleman usher to the late Princess Amelia. She was niece of the late Sir John Comyns, now chief baron of the Exchequer.—At Greenwich, Stephen John Maule, esq.—At Dover, Mrs. Blackwood, widow of Capt. B. of the 18th Foot.—At Lewisham, aged 21, Miss Louisa Anne Thornhill, daughter of the Rev. John Thornhill.—Mrs. Hobday, of Folkestone, aged 42.—At Ramsgate, Henry Creswell, esq. of St. Mary at-Hill, London.—At Beckingham, the Right Hon. the Dowager Lady Dacre, relict of Thomas Barrett Lennard, Lord Dacre, and sister of the late Earl Camden.—Miss Clara Latham, aged 16, daughter of Dr. Thomas L. of Bexley.—At Canterbury, Mr. Mineard, formerly organist in that cathedral.—At Tenterden, aged 80, Mr. J. Mercer.—At Tunbridge Wells, Mrs. Weller, wife of Mr. Weller, sen. of Tenterden Place.—The Rev. Edward Burkitt, vicar of Northbourne and Shoulden.—Mrs. Page, widow of J. Page, esq. of Great St. Helen's, London.—Mr. Thomas Cooke, of Maidstone, banker.—At Ramsgate, Mrs. Kemp.—At Deal, Mr. Edward Hodgeman.—Mr. Franks, of Rochester, schoolmaster.—At Chatham, Mrs. Creed, wife of Mr. Creed.—At Sandgate, Mrs. Argles Bishop, of Maidstone.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

Married.] At Grantham, Mr. Sharman, of Melton Mowbray, to Miss Eleanor Laxton.—Mr. John Ragsdale, to Miss Goodwin.—Mr. John Blakey, to Miss Cooling, both of Lincoln.—Mr James Snow, to Miss Moor.—Mr. W. Lonsdale, of Raithby, near Spalding, to Miss Cath. Fulljames, of Louth. The joint ages of the father and bridegroom amounted to 136 years, and that of the bride and bridemaid to 28!!!—Mr Bulmer, of Pastor, solicitor, to Miss Smith, of Cottingham, near Hull.—Mr Thomas Barber, of Bawtrey, druggist, to Miss Brown, of Misson.—At Gainsborough, Mr. Flower, wharfinger, to Miss Sooby, of Blyton.—Mr. Wm. Wilson, of Lowth, attorney-at-law, to Miss C. Ludlam, of Addington.—Mr Wilkenson, to Miss Maw, both of Epworth. Mr Fenwick, to Miss Conney, both of Lincoln.

Died.] At Gainsborough, Mrs. Branston.—Mrs. Ridgard, wife of Mr. R.—Mr. Samuel Margrave.—Mr. W. Coggan.—Mrs. Espener, of Horkstow, aged 73.—At Louth, aged 75, Mr. Wm. Wright.—Mr. James Birkitt, aged 59.—Mrs. Crowden, late of Boston.—At Kirton, the Rev. John Gray, vicar of Hibaldstow.—At Stamford, aged 70, Mr. Parnham.—Mr. Betts, of the Coach and Horses inn. Mr. Stanton, of the Ram inn.—At Boston, Mr. Wm. Cowlham.—Mr. Thomas Ashlin, of Brough in the Marsh, surgeon.—Mr. West Waite, ironmonger.—Mrs. Dickens, wife of Mr. D.—At Wainfleet, aged 86, Mr. John Gray.—At Horncastle, Mr. Blanchard, belonging to the corps of volunteers; he was buried with military honours.—At Grantham. Mr. Newcome, ironmonger.—At Panton House, Edward Turner, esq. aged 89.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

Married.] At Lubenham, the Rev. J. Hopkins, late fellow and tutor of Christ's College, Cambridge, to Miss

Steare, late of Castle Hedingham, Essex. —Capt. Wm. WillisBailey, of Coleorton, to Miss Mary Ibbetson, daughter of Julius Ibbetson, an eminent artist in London.—Mr. J. Throsby, of Leicester, Printer. to Miss Cooper, of Swinford.—William Gaven, esq. of the 1st Dragoon Guards, to Miss S. White.

Died.] At Leicester, Henry Carter, esq.—Thomas Watchorn, esq, aged 50.—Mrs. Matthews, confectioner.

LANCASHIRE.

Married.] At Liverpool, Capt. Charles Hatthaway, to Miss Bunker.—Mr. Thomas Yelverton, to Miss Wilson.—Mr. James Kendrick, of Warrington, to Miss Mary Johnson.—Mr. W. Welsh, to Miss Summers.—Mr. John Renshaw, to Miss Elizabeth Wilson.—Mr. Eyres, of the ship Enterprise, to Mrs. Maxwell.—Mr. Rich. Atkinson to Miss Pickering, of Eastham.—Mr. Wm. Leeming, of Manchester, to Mrs. Alice Robinson.—Capt. John Walker, to Miss Ann Esther Robinson, of London.—At Manchester, Mr. George Scholes, of High Bank, to Miss Seddon.—Mr. James Clarke, to Miss Jane Kilner, both of Lancaster. —Mr. John Walton, sen. of Preston, to Miss Anna Critchley, of Leyland.—At Ulverstone, Mr. Harrison, of Egremont, to Miss Harrison, of Newland. Mr. Jepson, of Blackburn, to Miss Bentley, of Whitebrick.—Mr. J. Pettit Jean, to Miss M. Gregory.

Died.]—On the 14th of June last, aged 47, the Rev. Wm. White, M.A. vicar of Lancaster. Mr W. was one of those English who were detained in France by Bonaparte, and he died at Verdun.—At Cornston, Miss Smith, daughter of George S. esq.—At Liverpool, Mr. Thomas Norris, surgeon, aged 35.—At Preston, aged 22, Miss Burnham.—Mr. Thomas Wood, cotton merchant, late of Manchester.—At Ingleton, on his return home from sea-bathing, John Bolton, of Colne, esq.—At Liverpool, Mr. Oliver Sweetenham.—Mr. John Orme, aged 65.—Mrs. Mary Berry, wife of Mr. Wm. B. aged 50.—Mr. Whitfield, at Dale-street.—At Wigan, Mr. Samuel Heywood.—Mr. Ralph Fogg, late a cotton merchant at Manchester.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

Bulstrode, the seat of the Duke of Portland, is receiving a very great addition to the old mansion-house. A fine Gothic front is now erecting, with a noble pediment in the centre, supported by stately columns. The offices, which are acknowledged to be the most spacious and elegant in the kingdom, are undergoing many improvements. The improvements will cost the noble owners about 30,000*l*.

Married.]—At Clayworth, George Acklom, esq. captain in the R. N. to Miss Acklom, daughter of Jonathan A. of Wiseton-hall, esq.—At Nottingham, Thomas Jenkins, esq. to Miss Fordyce.—At Worksop, Mr. Snow, of Lincoln, surgeon, to Miss Marr.—The Rev. Charles Nixon, rector of Nuthall, near Nottingham, to Miss Jackson, of Hucknall Torkard.—At Southwell, W. Smith, esq. to Miss Pigot, of Eperstone.—Mr. Stevenson, of Newark, to Miss Hall, of Sibthorpe.—Mr. Smalley, of Newark, to Miss Bailey, of Grantham.

Died.]—At Nottingham, Mr. Blackhall, jun.—Mr. Caunt, sen. maltster. —Mr. Gibson, hosier.—Mrs. Sarah Drury, aged 69.

NORTHUMBERLAND.

Married.]—Mr. John Armstrong, of Newcastle, to Miss Jane Thompson.—Ralph Clarke, of Hauxley, esq. to Miss Mount, of Merton in Surry.—Mr. G. Patrick, of Newcastle, to Miss Agnew, of Durham.—Mr. John Young, to Miss Elizabeth Bootiman, both of Newcastle.—Mr. George Henderson, to Miss Warnichin of Newcastle.

Died.]—George Wakefield, esq. of Wakefield-house, near North-shields, a partner in the Northumberland bank. On the Wednesday preceding his death he was confirmed by the bishop, with his children, in St. Nicholas's church, Newcastle, having lately left the society of Quakers, and joined the Established Church.—Lady Ridley, wife of Sir M. W. Ridley, bart. M. P. for Newcastle.—Mr. Stephen Clearby, of Newcastle, late an eminent surgeon at Barnard castle.—At Hexham, Mrs. Sparke, relict of the late Ralph S. of the Summerods, esq.—Mr. Stephen Wilkinson, of Newcastle, aged 80.

NORFOLK.

The Rev. Mr. Cook of St. John's College, Cambridge, has in his possession upwards of one thousand Roman coins, lately dug up near an encampment on the coast of Norfolk, together

with the fragments of the urn in which they were found

Married.]—John Macdougall, esq. Rear-Admiral of the Blue, to Miss Wright, only daughter of Richard W. esq of East Hurling-hall.—At Mount Hybla, in Jamaica, Capt. C. C. Parish, of the ship Alfred, to Miss Eliz. Corry, daughter of Robert C. esq. of Yarmouth.—Thomas Allen, esq. to Miss F. Hogg, both of Lynn.—Mr. John Kelly, of Yarmouth, to Miss Eliza Barker, of Mettingham.—At Norwich, Mr. P. Miller, to Miss Sarah Mingay.—Mr. Henry Mason, printer, to Miss Leeds.—At Yarmouth, Mr. William Lemon, to Mrs. Jedidah Howard.—Mr. Joseph Spilling, to Miss Sarah Joy.—Mr. Henry Olley, to Miss Eliz. Lettis.

Died.]—Francis Gostling, esq. an eminent distiller of Norwich.—Mr. Edw. Booth, bookbinder.—At Hayneford, Sir Charles Playters, bart. He is succeeded in the title by his half-brother, now abroad.—Mrs. Nettleton, wife of Mr. Will. N. of Wells.—Miss Mary Church, of Bradfield, aged 19.—Mr. William Banyard, of Walsingham.—At Lynn, aged 74, Mrs. Hardyman, mother of the Rev. W. Hardyman.—Mrs. Sturley, wife of Mr. Sturley of Darsingham.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

The magistrates of Northamptonshire have ordered, that, at all future sessions, on trials of appeals against orders of removal of paupers, the respondents shall, in the first place, substantiate the removal of the pauper or paupers to the appellants' parish, before the appellants shall be called upon to prove their case; and that the appellants shall produce the pauper or paupers in court upon the trials of such appeals.

Married.]—Mr. H. Hughes, of Northampton, attorney-at-law, to Miss A. Smith, of Great Linford, Bucks.—Mr. Locock, surgeon, to Mrs. Cape, both of Northampton.

Died.]—At Oundle, aged 87, W. Walcot, M. D. who acted for many years as a magistrate and deputy lieutenant for Northamptonshire. He was formerly of Jesus College, Cambridge, M. B. 1742, M. D. 1747. In the plenitude of his goodness, he bequeathed legacies to the following persons, which were paid to them the day after his death. To his housekeeper, 50*l.* a-year; to his footman, 50*l.* a-year; to his coachman, 20*l.* a-year; and 100*l.* in cash to each of them; to his gardener, 200*l.*; to his servant maids, who lately entered his service, 10*l.* each, and double mourning, &c.—At Peterborough, aged 43, Mr. John Miller, surgeon.

OXFORDSHIRE.

Married.]—At Oxford, Mr. James Morton, to Miss Harriet Portlock.—Mr. W. Wakelin, of Oxford, to Miss Barr, of Hinton.

Died.]—At Oxford, Mrs. Humphries, aged 69.—Mrs. Collingridge, widow of the late Mr. C. of Goddington.—Mr. Thomas Steel, aged 49, porter of Worcester-college.—Mrs. Sarah Davis, wife of W. Tho. D.—At Whitney, aged 76, Mr. John Hitchcock.—Mr. Thomas Davies, of the King's Arms Inn, Wheatley.—At Bicester, Mr. James Moore, and Mr. Henry Churchill, both eminent attornies.

SHROPSHIRE.

The junction of the Ellesmere Canal with the Chester Canal at Nantwich, has already introduced a very considerable trade, opened a direct communication from the remote parts of Montgomeryshire to Liverpool, and been the means of conveying by water carriage, immense quantities of timber, bark, corn, and other produce of the rich and fertile counties of Salop, Denbeigh, and Montgomery, to Chester, Liverpool, and the adjacent country, and supplying the counties with all kinds of West Indian produce and other articles from Liverpool, at a moderate expense.

Married.]—Berian Botfield, of Ditton, esq. to Miss Charlotte Withering, daughter of the late Dr. W. of the Larches, near Birmingham.—Mr. Haslewood, of Bridgenorth, to Mrs. Zouch, of Stratford on Avon.—R. E. Dean, of Lincoln's-inn, to Miss S. Owen, of Woodhouse.—At Ludlow, G. T. Brown, esq. of Winifred Dale, near Bath, to Miss Mary Sneade.—Mr. John Rawlins, of Shrewsbury, to Miss Rebecca Broughall, of Kinsell.—Mr. Gwynn, to Mrs. Jane Morgan, of Shrewsbury.—Mr. Newling, of Shrewsbury, stationer, to Miss Stringer, of Llanfair.—At Madeley, Mr. John Harris, of Worcester, to Miss Guest.

Died.]—Mrs. Langley, relict of G. L. of Golden Hall, and younger daugh-

ter of the late Sir Francis Fusk, bart.—John Bighton, esq. of Killsall, aged 73.—At Shipley, Mr Ezekiel Banture: being a member of the Morfe Volunteers, he was buried with military honours.—Mr. Lawley, of Wellington.—Mrs. Susan Price, of Oswestry.—Mr. Samuel Jackson, of Ellesmere.—At Ellesmere, on his return from Parkgate, Mr. Joseph Davies, sen. of Shrewsbury.—At Shrewsbury, Mrs. Smith, wife of Mr. S. cooper.—Mr. W. Tarrell.—At Wem, Mrs. Dickin, wife of the Rev. George Dickin, rector of Morton Corbet, and vicar of Stanton.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Hanley, John Hatherley, esq. of Fishwick, Devon, to Miss Martha Wilson, of Hanley.

Died.] At the Hough, near Stafford, Mrs. Orange, wife of William O. esq. of the 38th regiment, daughter of the late Rev. Wright Burton Phillipson, of Peterborough.

SUFFOLK.

Married]—At Lavenham, Mr. T. Burch, to Miss Hatch, daughter of the late Rev. Giles H.—At Hadley, the Rev. J. H. George Lefroy, of Ash, in Hampshire, to Miss Sophia Cottrell, daughter of the Rev. Charles C. of Hadley.—Daniel Shepherd, of Ipswich, esq. to Miss Roper, of Hopton.—Mr. Harrison, of Bickinghall, to Miss Meen, of Hunston.—Mr. Robert Briggs, of Wenhaston, to Miss Wade, of Halesworth.—Mr. James Poole, to Miss Mootam, of Brent Eleigh.

Died]—Charles Morris, esq. surgeon of the East Suffolk Militia—Mr. John Basham, of Bury, aged 22.—Mr. T. Chickall, of Ovington Hall, Clare.—Mr. Debenham, of Botesdale.

SUSSEX.

Lewes Cattle Shew.—This meeting was numerously attended by gentlemen farmers, nobility and gentry. The Earl of Egremont, who sent a present of a fine buck, was in the chair, supported on the right by the Earl of Chichester, and on the left by Viscount Gage, Sir John Sebright, and Sir John Dashwood King. The company dined at the White Hart, in Lewes. The greatest harmony and conviviality prevailed. The first toast was "The King and Constitution," with three times three: then followed "His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales," "The Duke of Bedford," "Viscount Gage," and Mr. Ellman," of Glynn, which were drank with fervour by the company. It was half past seven when they separated, after adjudging the following prizes:

The cup, value 10 guineas, for the best two year old bull, Mr. Ellman.

Ditto for three year old ditto, Mr. Cupps

Ditto for four year old ditto, Lord Gage.

Ditto for two year old heifer, Col. Newton.

Ditto for three year old ditto. Mr. Ellman.

Ditto for oxen, Mr. Ange.

Ditto for one year old South Down ram, Mr. T. Saxby.

Ditto for two year old ditto, Mr. T Farncomb.

Ditto for three year old ditto, Mr. Hamshar.

Ditto for two year old flock ditto, Mr. T. Saxby.

Ditto for three year old flock ditto, Mr. Hamshar.

Prizes for the best pen of twelve South Down ewes.

Cup, value five guineas, to Mr. John Ellman; second ditto, to Mr. Thomas Ellman: third ditto, to Mr. Saxby.

Charles Western, esq. of Felix Hall, Essex, for the best boar, prize, a five guinea cup, ditto for sow, ditto, Mr. Ellman; first prize for fleece, Mr. Saxby; second ditto, Mr. T. Farncombe.

Married.]—The Rev. G. D. Kenaud, Vicar of Chidham, to Miss Bennett.—At Brighton, Mr. Wm. Anderson, of Gracechurch-street, London, to Mrs. Prichard.—At Ashford, the Rev. John Bond, Chaplain to his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, to Miss Sophia Smart.

Died]—At Brighthelmstone, aged 52, William Pennyman, esq. of Little Ponton, near Grantham.—Lieut. Bisk, of the South Gloucester Militia, aged 36.—Samuel Stapleton, esq. late Major of the first Fencible Dragoons, and barrack master of Arundel.—At Lewes, John Adams, esq. of Rotherhithe, in consequence of his having been thrown out of his chaise, and broke his leg, the last day of Lewes Races.—At Petworth, the Rev. Thomas Vernon, rector of Sutton, Sussex, and of Penselwood, Somerset.

WARWICKSHIRE.

Died.] At Edgbaston, near Birmingham, Mr. J. P. Martindin.—At Stratford, on Avon, aged 73, Mrs. Phebe Bell, late of Clapton.

WILTSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. G. Vennell, of Chippenham, to Miss Mary Russ, of Sutton. Mr. J. Beckingsale, of Salisbury, to Miss Mary Hunt, of Alresford.—Mr. Robert Paviour, of Westbury, to Miss Jane Paviour, of Yeovil.

Died.] At Salisbury, aged 31, Joseph Bird, esq. late Captain in the blues, and Brigade-major on the staff of that district. Mrs. Lewes, of Semington.

YORKSHIRE.

The first stone of the Light House, intended to be erected on Flambrough Head, was lately placed by Benjamin Milne, esq. collector of his Majesty's customs at the port of Bridlington, to whose assiduity and exertions the public are materially indebted for such an invaluable establishment.

Married.]—At Whitby, John Richardson, esq. capt. in the volunteer corps of that place, to Miss Margaret Barker.—At Scarborough, aged 76, Mr. Michael Pearson, of Spital-square, London.—At Kirby-grindalythe, Wm. Sawdon, of West Lutton, to Miss Isabella Snowball.—At Halifax, Henry Ingram, esq. to Miss Moore, of Brockwell.—Mr. Kendray, to Miss Alderson, both of Barnsley.—Rev. G. Wearing, of Langs, to Miss Brooks, of Great Harewood.—Rev. Tho. Taylor, dissenting minister at Ossett, to Miss Rawson, of Leeds.—Mr. Thomas Wilson, of York, to Miss S. F. Lund, of Huntingdon, near that city.—Mr. Jacob Wilson, jun. to Miss Elliott, both of Beverley.—Wm. Dent, esq. of Thirsk, to Miss Dent, of Brickdenbury, Herts.—The Rev. W. W. Layng, vicar of St. Lawrence, York, to Miss Helena Bulmer, of that city.—Wm. Martin, of Barmby Dunn, esq. to Miss Bedford, of Fenwick Grange.

Died.]—Mrs. Caygill, aged 85, relict of the late John C. of Shaw, near Halifax.—Mr. Dan. Marshall, of Glasshouse, Wakefield, aged 50, watch-glass-manufacturer. He was son of the late Wm. Marshall, who established that business at Wakefield in 1751.—Mr. Thomas Outhwaite, of Leeds, tobacconist.—Mr. Tho. Maplebeck, of Sheffield, attorney-at-law.—Mr. Jos. Bentley, of Bradford, attorney at law, aged 70.—Mr. Wm. Haywood, of the cast iron foundry, Sheffield.—Mr. Francis Consitt, of York, engraver.—At Hull, Mr. John Crosley, draper.—Mr. James Burnham, aged 57. Mrs. Thompson, aged 75, widow of the late Samuel Thompson, esq.—Miss Waite, daughter of Mrs. Waite, of Scarbro'.—Mrs. Meggeson, keeper of the gaol at York, and widow of the late Mr. Francis Meggeson.—Mrs. Grange, wife of Mr. G. of Leeds, attorney-at-law.—Mrs. Wilkinson, of York, relict of the late Mr. Alderman W.—Mrs. Faber, aged 63, wife of the Rev. Thomas F. vicar of Calverley.—Mrs. Priestley, wife of Mr. P. spirit-merchant, of Halifax.—Mr. Edward Hickman, of Wakefield.—At Whitby, the Rev. —— Mackenzie, late chaplain in the army.—At Leeds, aged 24, Mrs. Knight, wife of Mr. K. of the theatre of that place.—At Park-hill, near Doncaster, aged 60, Samuel Buck, esq. recorder of Leeds.—Drowned, off Hythe, aged 16, Mr. Wm. Pitts, midshipman of H. M. S. Pomone, and son of Lieut. Col. Pitts, of the Bridlington volunteers, now collector of the customs at Whitby.—Miss Plumer, daughter of the late Thos. P. of Lilling-hall.—John Hay, esq. one of the aldermen of the corporation of York. He served the office of sheriff in the year 1788, and that of lord mayor in the year 1794.—At Beverley, aged 24, Miss Anne Cuming, daughter of George C. esq.—At Bradford, aged 38, after attending divine service twice that day, and receiving the sacrament, Miss Bower. Half an hour before her decease, she had read prayers to her servants, and at that time enjoyed her usual state of health.—At Malton, aged 83, Mr. George Mead, late of Leicester, hosier.—At Kilham, Mrs. Eliz. Anderson, widow of the late Mr. Robert A.—At Thornton, near Pickering, Lieut. Wm. Ward, of the R. N. aged 62.

WALES.

Monmouth Wool Fair.—This popular fair, so advantageous to the agriculture of the surrounding neighbourhood, took place on the 25th July, and a large quantity of wool was brought there for sale. An opinion was received in the morning, that from the present state of the clothing trade, the prices would feel a depression from those of last year, and, at the commencement of the sale, the remark bore the appearance of truth; but though it began so low as 25s. per

stone, it kept rising by slow degrees, and a good deal went off at 27s. a sample or two indeed as high as 30s. but they were exceedingly fine specimens, and very few of that kind exposed.

Died.] At Swansea, the Right Honourable Francis Mathew, Earl, Viscount, and Baron Landaff. He was created on September 20, 1783, Baron Landaff of Thomastown, in the county of Tipperary; and advanced to the dignity of a Viscount, December 20, 1793; and to that of an Earl, November, 1797. His lordship married September 6, 1764, Valentinia Alicia, second daughter of James Smith, esq. and sister of Sir Skeffington Smith, bart. by whom (who died in August, 1781) he had issue: 1. Francis James, born January 20, 1768; now Earl of Landaff, who married July 10, 1797, Miss Latouche, daughter of John Latouche, esq. 2. Montague, born August 18, 1773, a Colonel in the army. 3. George, born 1779. 4. Alicia. The Earl of Landaff married secondly, in June, 1784, Catharine, second daughter of the late Earl of Massareene, by whom, who died February 9, 1796, he had no issue. Lord Landaff was considered one of the handsomest men of the age, and, with the most prepossessing exterior, combined the most elegant and captivating manners. His two ladies were two of the most beautiful women of their time. Miss Smith, to the most beautiful face, joined a figure for a statuary; there was not a court in Europe that did not do homage to her beauty as Mrs. Mathew. The late Lady Landaff's face was beautiful, but her figure short, and inclined to *en bon point*. His lordship lived mostly at Cheltenham, with his amiable daughter.—At Park, in Glamorganshire, aged 86, Mrs. Price, relict of the late Samuel P. esq.—The Rev. Thomas Price, rector of Kilgerran, near Cardigan, and one of his Majesty's justices of the peace for the county of Pembroke.

SCOTLAND.

The brethren of the Mason Lodge of Balerno, much to their credit, have prepared a monumental stone, with suitable inscriptions to the memory of the author of the "Gentle Shepherd"—ALLAN RAMSAY.

A Sword Fish, *(Xiphius gladius)* was lately taken in Solway Frith, between Scotland and Cumberland. This fish is a native of the Mediterranean, and is but rarely caught on our coast. The body is long and roundish, largest near the head, and tapering towards the tail. The upper jaw is extended into a very long and depressed point, of a bony substance, resembling a sword; the under one is much shorter, and terminates in a sharp point. The dorsal fin runs along the whole length of the body, and the tail is in the form of a crescent. Fishes of this order have no rentral fins.

Died.] Miss Eliz. Hunter, daughter of the late Dr. H. one of the ministers of St. Andrew's.---On his passage from London to Leith, Lieutenant Colin Thompson, of the 63d regiment.--At Luncarty, near Perth, Mr. William Morrison, bookseller.---At Musselburgh, Captain Thomas Stuart, late of the 18th foot.---Colonel W. P. Smith, commanding the Royal Artillery in Scotland.---At Edinburgh, Mrs. Colquhoun, relict of General John Campbell, of Barbreck, and daughter of Sir James Colquhoun, of Luss, bart -- Daniel Scott, esq. youngest son of the late Walter S. esq.

IRELAND.

A plan is in contemplation, which promises most essentially to benefit the trade and commerce in St. George's, the English, and Bristol Channels, and to open a better communication between London and Dublin, than at present exists by way of Holyhead. It is proposed to carry out a pier at a place called Portdyallaen Harbour, in Caernarvonshire, which may be done at a very small expense, and be made one of the best and safest harbours in the kingdom. In that case, vessels may beat in or out during the day or night, and come to an anchor in four fathoms water, at low tide; whereas, at Holyhead, (a dry harbour) the tide must flow three hours at spring tides, and four at neap tides, before a vessel can get in or out. But the principal advantage would be, in case the packets were to sail from this port to Ireland, that the communication between the two countries would be considerably facilitated, the dangerous race of the Head, where so many vessels have suffered, the rocky shore to the east of the harbour, and the sunken rocks of Ynyshalen, would be avoided, and a safe, and at all times accessible, harbour to be opened, in a part where,

at present, on either side the Channel, there does not exist a road-stead even for ships to run into in bad weather. The trade of Liverpool, and indeed of all places, whose trade passes through St. George's Channel, would be materially benefitted, and the communication, as before stated, between London and Dublin, would be bettered. It is thirty-six miles less from London to Portdyallaen than to Holyhead, and the dangerous passages of Bangor and Conway ferries would be avoided. A new turnpike-road has been made through Wales to Portdyallaen harbour, and the plan altogether promises to the traveller the multiplied benefits of lessening the time, trouble, expense, and danger, of the journey from Dublin to the Sister City. For this improvement the country is indebted to the zeal and enterprise of W. A. Maddocks, esq. the Member for Boston.

Dublin Society.—The patriotic countenance and encouragement of the Dublin Society, operating with the salutary protection of the Legislature, in favour of the cultivation of timber trees in this kingdom, have had conjointly very important effects in promoting this great national object, and we look forward with pleasure to the future good consequences. At a meeting on the 26th of July, the Dublin Society sanctioned the following claims, after having been previously examined and admitted by a Committee of their body: to the Right Honorable Lord Cahir, for planting in the county of Tipperary, 30 acres with timber trees, 144*l.* Right Honorable Lord H. Petty, 10 acres in the county of Kerry, 40*l.* H. A. Herbert, esq. 12 acres, in the same county, 48*l.* and the Marquis of Sligo, in the county of Mayo, 17 acres, 68*l.* Securities have been passed to the Society to keep up those plantations for fifteen years. Premiums at the rate of 3*l.* an acre, for planting oak and larch trees, the claimants entering into similar engagements with those abovementioned, were adjudged as follow: to Thomas M'Carthy, esq. for six acres planted in the county of Tipperary, 18*l.* The Right Honorable Lord Wicklow, five acres, county of Wicklow, 15*l.* Rev. James Symes, same county, same number of acres, same premium. Mrs. Sophia Pollard, Westmeath, four acres, 12*l.* Premiums for rearing from Irish seed, sown between the first of January, 1805, and the first of May, 1806, Scotch fir or larch, the seedlings transplanted in the spring, were adjudged to the following claimants, viz. to Thomas M'Carthy, esq. for 300,000 seedlings, 55*l.* 10*s.* Lord Cahir, for 170,000, 25*l.* 10*s.* Under the auspices of the society, several persons are at present engaged in making statistical surveys of different counties, a measure from which many important communications are to be expected. The transactions of the society, we learn, are nearly ready for publication.

At the commencement held in the University of Dublin, on Tuesday the 15th instant, the honorary degree of L.L.D. was conferred on his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland, Chancellor of the University; and also on the Right Honorable Lord Chief Justice Downes, Vice Chancellor.

A discovery has lately been made on the estate of the Earl of Shannon, in the neighbourhood of Youghall, which will, no doubt, engage the attention of the antiquary, and induce an anxiety to explore the great variety of subterraneous excavations, with which that part of Ireland abounds. Some country people having occasion to quarry stones near one of these recesses, suddenly opened on a hollow, which contained a human skeleton, around which was found the remnant of a garment, most richly ornamented with broad pla es of figured gold, of considerable value. The gold lace is of a pattern similar to that of the present day. Besides this there were also found several amber beads, much injured by time, together with an article resembling a mitre.

Died.] At Dublin, aged 83, the Rev. B. Kerlock, D. D. and 48 years P. P. of St. Catherine's parish, in that city.---In consequence of a fall from his horse, near Monkstown, the Rev. Singleton Harper.---Charles White, esq. aged 20, son of R. White, esq. of Aghavoc.

DEATHS ABROAD.

Died.] At Paris, on the 15th of May, aged 63, James Martin Cels, member of the physical and mathematical class of the French Institute. He was deeply versed in every part of natural history and of rural economy, but he particularly devoted himself to the cultivation of trees, especially the exotic

kinds. He formed a large nursery near his house, in the plain of Mont Rouge, and his garden was an object both of curiosity and instruction. France is indebted to this learned agriculturist and naturalist, for a great number of the most curious exotic trees which at present embellish its gardens. He was interred in the burial-ground of Mont Rouge, and his funeral was attended by a great number of his colleagues in the Institute. After the funeral service was over, the minister of the parish pronounced an eulogy on M. Cels, equally honorable to the zeal of the pastor, and to the memory of his parishioner. After the body was deposited in the grave, M. Cuvier, one of the secretaries of the class of which M. Cels was a member, delivered an ingenious discourse on the part which he took in the institute. M. Silvestre, secretary of the society of agriculture, of which M. Cels was also one of the most zealous and useful members, followed with speaking on the personal merits of the deceased, and on the services which he had rendered to France and to agriculture.---In the cells of the Moro Castle, at the Havannah, Major Bowles, brother of Mr. Carrington Bowles, printseller, in St. Paul's church-yard. The Major had lived so long among the Canadian tribes of Indians, as to become more than half savage himself. Long employed by the American ministers, and their American governors, he had perpetrated a number of mischiefs and cruelties on the peaceful and defenceless frontier inhabitants of the United States; went to England for a few years after the revolutionary war; was again noticed and employed; but, a few years back was landed out of a British sloop of war, on the shore of the bay of Mobile; made his way towards the southern frontier; and after alternately committing many excesses on the subjects of the United States, urging the savages to war, and committing open hostilities against the Spaniards, he was betrayed, taken by a party of his fellow savages, and delivered to the Spanish commandant, who soon had him confined in the Moro castle. He was there shut out from light and air, fed upon bread and water only, until, being deprived of all hope of delivery, he refused all kind of sustenance, and died.

In India, Lieut.-Col. Peter Dallas.—At Bangalore, Major James Wilson.—In the Upper Provinces of Bengal, Col. Noke, of the 18th regiment of native infantry. He was brother to Mrs. Wilmot, wife of Mr. Wilmot, solicitor, of Salisbury; had been 36 years in the Company's service in India, and had arranged his affairs for returning to England in January next, when he was to retire with the full approbation of the government of India, and a liberal stipend for his services. He was much respected by his brother officers, and greatly beloved in his regiment.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF BANKRUPTCIES AND DIVIDENDS,

July 20, 1806, to August 23, 1806, inclusive.

[Extracted from the London Gazette.]

BANKRUPTCIES.

[The Solicitors' Names are between parentheses.]

AUNGIER, R. Kent-road, distiller (Evans, Kennington-cross). Arcangeloz, E. Crispin-street, Spitalfields, merchant (Gregson and Co. Angel-court, Throgmorton-street). Ambler, J. Leeds, timber-merchant (Wood, Leeds).

Bedale, J. and T. Salford, Lancashire, cotton-spinners (Halstead and Co. Manchester). Booker, T. Birmingham, button-maker (Parker, Birmingham). Brown, T. Birchill's Mill, Staffordshire, miller (Heeley, Walsall). Blease, J. Manchester, innholder (Jones and Co. Manchester). Baird, J. Liverpool, merchant (Orred, Liverpool). Bernal, J. Prescot-street, merchant, (Stevens, Little St. Thomas Apostle). Brook, C. Well-street, St. James's, feather-manufacturer (Follett, Temple). Bloore, T. Caldon Mill, Staffordshire, corn-factor (Goodwin, Ashborne). Bore, J. Bishop's Castle, Salop plumber (Davis, Essex-street, Strand). Boulden, J. Strand, cheesemonger (Mills, Ely-place).

Cheatle, A. Oxford-street, butcher (Bennett, Wormwood-street). Cowburn, J. Preston, Lancashire, calico-manufacturer (Aspden and Co. Preston). Crosby, E. Liverpool, merchant (Cuckit, Liverpool). Coatsworth, J. Wapping, victualler (Withy, Buckingham-street, Strand). Cole, R. late of Lambeth-road, haberdasher (Meadowcroft and Co. Gray's-inn).

Dowling, W. junior, Henstridge, Somerset, dealer Bird, Henstridge). Donathan, T. Liverpool block-maker (Parr and Co. Liverpool) Dudds, J Crown-street Newington Butts (Patten, Cross-street, Hatton-garden).

Elliot, H. Chippenham, Wilts, clothier (Bigg, Bristol). Enock, R. Oxford-street, tailor (Dawson and Co. Warwick-street). Elliott, R. Burnley, cotton-manufacturer (Lee, Leeds) Elliott, M. Chatham, shopkeeper (Broad, Borough).

Feathead, S. Manchester, alehouse-keeper (Law, Manchester). Fell, H. Basinghall-street, warehouseman (Atkinson, Castle-street).

Harris, G. Manchester, alehouse-keeper (Law, Manchester). Harding J. Abingdon, Berks, bookseller (Morland, Abingdon). Hamilton, A. and D. Haliburton, Oxford-street, linen-draper (Wordsworth, Staple's-inn). Hobbs, S. Bath, grocer (Welch Printing-house Square, Blackfriars). Horn, W. and R. Jackson, Red-cross-street, Southwark, distillers (Martin, Vintner's hall Thames-street). Hara, J. O' Ilford, Essex, linen-draper (Wright and Co. Temple) Hartill, W. Bilston, Staffordshire, japanner (Smith, Wolverhampton). Hart W and S. Turner, junior, Lothbury, warehousemen (Hillyard, Copthall Court).

Kew, T. Nottingham, dealer (Jamson and Co Nottingham)

Levy, L. Commercial-road, merchant (Adams Old Jewry). Lythgoe, S. timber-merchant (Williamson, Liverpool. Lees, H Manchester, cotton-spinner (Nabb, Manchester) Lowe, T. Mottram in Longdendale, Cheshire. cotton-spinner (Robinson, Manchester). Lowe, J. Liverpool, coach proprietor Ascroft Liverpool). Leith, W. Rochester, Kent, rope-maker (Nelson, Falgrave place, Temple-bar).

Mordecai, S. Leaman-street, merchant (Adams, Old Jewry). Moss, R. Liverpool, merchant (Clements, Liverpool). Moore, J. H. Little Tower-hill, chartseller (Pasmore. Old Broad-street). Morris, G. Dorking, Surrey, upholsterer (Hurle, Cloak-Lane). Midghall, A. Liverpool, joiner (Wiatt. Liverpool). Maccoloch, G. P. Eastcheap, merchant (Mills, Elyplace).

Noble, J. Coggershall, Essex, worsted manufacturer (Field, Friday-street).

O'Meagher, J. Bury-court, St. Mary Axe, provision-merchant (Hurd, Temple). Oliphant, J Fleet-street, tailor (Hurd, Temple) Osburn, F. G. Pontefract, Yorkshire, liquorice-merchant (Mitton, Pontefract).

Purdie, E. St. James's Walk, Clerkenwell, jeweller (Davies, Warwick-street, Golden-square). Percy, J. Liverpool, block-maker (Parr and Co. Liverpool). Pilcher, T. Canterbury, wheel-wright (Mount, Canterbury). Partington, J. Fen-court, Fenchurch-street, broker (Hurd, Temple). Parker, J. Oxford-street, goldsmith (Hilditch Holborn).

Rugg, G. Nottingham, hosier (Cutts and Co. Nottingham). Raymond, J. Fowey, Cornwall, sail maker (White, Yeovil, Somerset). Robinson, J. Newcastle-upon-Tyne, grocer (Harvey, of ditto).

Sherman, W. Pentonville, shoemaker (Denton, Gray's-inn). Stacey G. R and R. Dearman, carpenters, Bread-street, Cheapside (Edmunds and Co. Lincoln's-inn) Stear, W. Margate, linen-draper (Bell and Co. Cheapside). Smith, T. Margaret-street, Cavendish square, hardwareman (Sunman, Golden-square). Sheardown, R. junior, Louth, Lincolnshire, stationer (Morris and Co Louth).

Thomas J. Carlisle, dyer (Blow, Carlisle). Thornley, T Manchester, tallow-chandler (Foulkes and Co. Manchester).

Wilson, W. Colchester, merchant (Sparling, Colchester). Wright, J. Matlock, Derby, butcher (Woolley, Matlock). Waterworth, E. Newport, Isle of Wight, stationer (Gilbert, Newport). Watson, W. Ordford, Kent, miller (Evitt and Co. Haydon-square). Wetherford, N. Exeter, haberdasher (Short and Co. Exeter).

DIVIDENDS.

Aldridge, R. Leonard Stanley, Gloucestershire, August 29. Alpine, W. Mac, Aldersgate-street, merchant. October 14.

Barker, H. Bristol, tailor, August 27. Bexon, W. Gosport, hawker, August 30. Burton, J. and J. Hirst. Manchester, timber-merchant, Aug. 27. Berriman, J. Brewer's-street, Pimlico, florist, Sept. 12. Brewer, J. Richmond-hill, victualler, October 25. Brown, T. late of Mill-end, Rickmansworth, Hertfordshire, Nov. 15. Bradbury, S. Aldersgate-street, banker, Oct. 14. Bate, F. Vigo-lane, printseller, Aug. 26. Broughall, S. Yeaton, Salop, miller, Sept. 22. Belcher, J. Lamb's Conduit-street, merchant, Sept. 27. Bell, M York, oil-merchant, Aug. 23. Byrne, G. Exeter-street, Chelsea, hat-maker, Aug. 16. Bond, R. Worcester, patten-maker, August 26. Brettell, E. Birmingham, hosier, Aug. 25. Brandon, A. Castle-street, Tabernacle-walk, mustard-manufacturer, Aug. 26, Oct. 23 and 28. Boulden, G. Charing-cross, coach proprietor, Aug. 26. Brookes, W. Bideford, Devonshire, shopkeeper, Aug. 21. Biggs, B. Charter-house, Hinton. Somersetshire, shopkeeper, Aug. 22. Brown, J. and J. Tregent, Birmingham, factors, Aug. 26. Bacon, J. Liverpool, corn-merchant, Sept. 1. Brewer, J. Essex-street, tailor, Oct. 18.

Canning, E. junior, Henley in Arden,

Warwickshire, thread-manufacturer, Aug. 26. Cattermole, J. Baldwin's Gardens, Gray's-inn-lane, victualler, August 23. Cockeril, W. Ludgate-hill, linen-draper, August 26. and Sept. 16. Crane, J. Whapload Lincoln hire, grocer, Sept. 3. Clarkson, E. widow, and R. Dove, South Audley-street, oil-dealers and wine-merchants, Sept. 27. Cape, H. Gainsburgh, Lincolnshire, mercer, Oct. 22.

Dowie, G. Whitechapel-road, victualler, Sept. 2. Dickenson, W. senior, T. Goodhall, and W. Dickenson, junior, Poultry, bankers, Oct. 4. Danson, G Lancaster, merchant, Sept. 10. Dodd, W. Oxford-street, carver and gilder, Oct. 23.

Easterby, G. and W. Macfarlane, Canada-wharf, Rotherhithe, merchants, August 16. Ellis, J. Worcester, flax-dresser, Aug. 27. England, W. Little Walsingham, Norfolk, shopkeeper, Sept 8.

Francis, R. junior, Bread-street, warehouseman, Sept. 16.

Gibson, G. L. Colchester, tailor, Aug. 19. Griffiths, F. Threadneedle-street, apothecary, Aug. 16. Gill, S. Horbury, Yorkshire, tallow-chandler, Aug. 20. Golden, J. Bury St. Edmunds, Suffolk, draper, Aug. 25. Gell, W. S. St. Ives, Huntingdon, draper, Aug. 30. Gilbert, C. St. George's-fields, back-maker, Nov. 8. Gamson, J. Kingsland-road, flax-dresser, Oct. 25. Graham, J. Stoke-next-Nayland, Suffolk, hair-merchant, Sept. 12. Griffiths, T. Spitalfields, silk-weaver, Sept. 16.

Hart, S. Chatham, baker, August 12. Hazeldine, J. Bridgenorth, Salop, iron-founder, Aug. 18. Hallen, W. and G. linen and worsted yarn manufacturers, Aug. 18. Hesselwood, R. junior, Scarborough, ship-owner, Aug. 15. Hall, R. Upper Thames-street, merchant, Aug. 23. Harding, M. and J. Swanbourne, Bucks, dealers, Aug. 19. Hagan, G. O', late of Buckingham, wine-merchant, Aug. 30. Holland, J. Gray's-inn-lane, oilman, Aug. 20. Harris, F. and S. Grove, Bristol, merchants, Sept. 8. Hughes, M. Warrington, Lancashire, shopkeeper, Sept. 2. Hayley, J. L. Wolverhampton, linen-draper, Sept. 4. Henning, A. Poole, linen-draper, Sept. 6. Holmes, W. Pudsey, York, drysalter, Sept. 15. Hardy, J. Sheffield, grocer, Sept. 18.

Jones, J. Hereford, plumber, Aug. 25. Jones, R. S. Mark-lane, corn-dealer, Nov. 3. Jenkins, D. Solva, Pembrokeshire, linen-draper, Aug. 21. Jones, T. Gloucester, horse-dealer, Sept. 5. Ivemey, W. Salisbury, linen-draper, Sept. 16. Johnson, T. St. Martin's-court, umbrella-maker, September 13.

Kendell, W. Manchester-street, builder, Oct. 4. Knight, G. Liverpool, glass-manufacturer, Sept. 5.

Larkin, E. Sheffield, Bedfordshire, shopkeeper, Aug. 25. Lord, J. Eyke, Suffolk, grocer, Sept. 12. Lucas, N. and C. Bethe, Pancras-lane merchants, Sept. 9. Lewis, A. Banbury, Oxfordshire, mercer Sept. 3, and 13. Ludlam, J. Stoke-Bevera, Northamptonshire, victualler, Sept. 5, and 15. Lewin, J. Gosport, dealer, Sept. 8.

Main, T. Brook-street, St Pancras, stone-mason, August 21. Macdonald, D. Threadneedle-street, merchant, August 19. Milner, J Nottingham, hosier, Sept. 2. Mackenzie, M Fleet-street, vintner, Aug. 10 Marr R. Lancaster, merchant, Sept. 9. Moses, J. Newmarket-street, Wapping, slopseller, Sept 6

Neale, E. Grantham, Lincolnshire, mercer, Aug. 18. Noyes, R. Bristol, merchant, Aug 21. Nixon, J. Lawrence-lane, merchant, Sept 13.

Price, S. Northumberland-street, money-scrivener, Aug. 23. Pierce, J. Bread-street, warehouseman. Aug. 2. Paine. G. Brompton, Kent, butcher. Aug 26. Perkins. J. Huntingdon banker, August 29. Partridge, W and W. Rose, Bow-bridge, Gloucestershire, dyers, Aug. 29. Pinfold, S. Rodborough, Gloucestershire, clothier, August 30. Platt, T. Diggle in Saddleworth, Yorkshire, merchant, Sept. 3. Pourtales, A. P. and A. G. Broad-street-buildings merchants. Nov. 8.

Rush. J. Sackville-street, wine merchant, Aug. 19. Richings, S. and S. Oxford, breeches-makers, August 12. Rennell, W. junior, Teignmouth, hopkeeper, Sept. 15. Reynolds, C. Norwich, woollen-draper, Sept. 27. Roughsedge, W Liverpool, factor, Sept. 8. Rhodes J. and J. Justamond, Manchester, cotton-manufacturers, Sept 30.

Scougall, G. Blackheath, Kent, merchant, August 26. Scott. A. R. Pitton, R. Bowker, R. Butterworth, and R. Hartley, Lancashire, cotton-manufacturers, Sept 13.

Thomas, J. Broad-street-buildings, merchant, Sept. 16. Teasdale, C. and W. Upper Thames-street, brokers, Nov. 8. Tulock, J. junior, Savage-gardens, October 11.

Uther, W. J. Bowling-green-lane, Clerkenwell, victualler, Sept. 30.

Vaughan, H. and R. Liverpool, grocers, Sept. 2.

Wicks, W. Oxford-street, tailor, Aug. 12. White, G. Whitechapel-road, grocer, Aug. 19. Woodward, R. Liverpool, merchant, Sept. 16. White, T. Broadstairs, Isle of Thanet, Kent, shipbuilder, Nov. 15. Werinck, J. G. Plymouth, merchant, Sept. 16. Waddington, S. F. Southwark, hop-merchant, Oct. 11. Wilson, C. Manchester, woollen-draper, Sept. 24.

Yates, S. Wood-street, merchant, September 27.

METEOROLOGICAL JOURNAL, JULY, 1806.

D	H	Baro.	T.out	T. in	H.	C	Wind	Weather, &c.	Rain 5,30
1	7	30.13	57.5	62.5	56	3	W 2		
	2	30.22	62.5	64	52	4	WNW 2	. more or less cloudy at times	
2	7	30.33	55.5	61	56	4	NW 1		
	2	30.37	65	64	52	3	NW 1	. cloudy and calm eve	
3	7	30.29	62	63	56	5	WNW 0	: fine	
	2	30.33	70.5	67	52	2	WNW 1	. cloudy night : little rain	
4	7	30.09	61.5	65	62	h	ENE 1	little rain . fair : fine	
	2	30.09	66.5	65	58	4	E 1	. clear night	
5	7	30.12	57.5	63	59	1	E 1		
	2	30.11	70.5	65	51	2	SE 1	cloudy night : little gentle rain	
6	7	30.14	60	64	58	5	ENE 1	chiefly gentle rain	
	2	30.03	60.5	63.5	59	5	N 1	little rain . fine . cloudy	
7	7	29.87	56	62	57	5	NW 1	. gentle rain at times	
	2	29.75	59.5	63	60	4	S 1	. chiefly fine	
8	7	29.81	57	62	59	2	W 1	. cloudy at times	
	2	29.83	66	65	54	5	SSW 2	. little rain at times . fair night	
9	7	30.00	53	65	62	5	SW 2	. fine : chiefly cloudy	
	2	30.15	71	67.5	57	5	SW 2	. little rain . fine	
10	7	30.32	61.5	65.5	60	2	SW 1		
	2	30.30	77.5	69.5	52	3	SSW 2	. lightning in w at night clear	
11	7	30.16	70	69.5	57	2	SE 1	. much rain and thunder from s w : find and wind	
	2	30.09	70.5	69.5	67	5	S 1	[s E. cloudy	
12	7	30.18	60.5	66.5	59	2	WSW 2		
	2	30.24	71	69	50	3	W 2	. cloudy eve : little rain	
13	7	30.09	62	66	60	4	SSW 2	. fine	
	2	30.07	74	71	57	3	SSW 2	. cloudy eve and little rain : more wind and little	
14	7	29.92	65	68	60	4	SSW 2	. chiefly rain but fine at times [rain . fine	
	2	29.8[illegible]	66	68	60	5	WSW 2	. showers . fine	
15	7	30.02	58.5	62	60	2	WSW 1	; more cloudy	
N	2	30.00	67	66.5	54	4	SW 1	. more cloudy eve : fine	
16	7	29.81	59	64	58	1	WSW 2	: little rain	
	2	29.81	66.5	66.5	52	4	WSW 3	little rain . fine shower . fine	
17	7	29.86	57.5	63	58	1	WSW 2	cloudy and rainy : thunder-showers	
	2	29.86	61.5	64	56	2	SW 2	. meteor in s w at 8h moving from s E to N W	
18	7	29.91	57	62	58	3	SSW 1	. chiefly cloudy and rainy	
	2	29.93	68.5	63	56	5	W 1	. fine at times . rainy n ght	
19	7	29.83	55.5	61	59	4	W 1	. fine . little rain at times	
	2	30.04	64	63.5	54	2	WSW 1	. chiefly cloudy and little wet at times	
20	7	30.08	55	61	57	5	NNW 1	. chiefly cloudy	
	2	30.11	64	63.5	52	5	WSW 1	. less cloudy at times : little rain	
21	7	30.03	58	62	58	3	WSW 1	. shower	
	2	29.97	64	63.5	55	3	SW 2	. showers	
22	7	29.97	54.5	60	60	f	WSW 1	sun visible . fine	
	2	29.96	67	63.5	52	3	SSE 1	. cloudy night : much gentle rain	
23	7	29.72	59.5	63	62	5	ESE 1	chiefly gentle rain : fine	
	2	29.66	65	64	67	3	ESE 1	. cloudy . heavy shower	
24	7	29.77	60.5	63.5	68	4	E 1	. more cloudy : rain [night : rain	
	2	29.77	65	65.5	65	6	S 1	. thunder hail and rain . brighter but rainy . fine	
25	7	29.79	60	63.5	69	h	ENE 1	. wind N and fine . little wet at times	
	2	29.80	66	65	60	3	N 1	. cloudy . little rain at night : fine	
26	7	29.78	57	62.5	61	2	W 1	hazy	
	2	29.78	68	65.5	55	2	W 2	. clear night	
27	7	29.81	56	62	62	4	W 1	. foggy . fine : cloudy	
	2	29 81	66.5	65	56	5	WSW 1	. little rain . less cloudy and wet at times	
28	7	29.77	61	64	67	3	WSW 1	foggy . more cloudy . rain ; chiefly fair	
	2	29.77	68	66	60	3	S 1	hazy	
29	7	29.87	61	64.5	64	2	S 1	hazy . wind s E and bright	
	2	29.86	70.5	67.5	57	4	E 1	. showers . fine night : cloudy	
30	7	29.99	60.5	64.5	61	5	NE 1	hazy . fine : cloudy and shower from W	
F	2	30.01	67.5	67	57	4	W 2	gentle rain and little thunder . fine . hazy	
31	7	29.90	60.5	64.5	64	5	SSW 2	. little wet at times . fine eve . cloudy : rain	
	2	29 98	70	67	54	2	W 1		

By the Winchester Quarter of 8 Bushels, and of OATMEAL per Boll of 140lbs Avoirdupoise, from the Returns received in the Week ended August 16, 1806.

INLAND COUNTIES.	Wheat.		Rye.		Barley		Oats.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Middlex	78	8	43	0	37	1	35	6
Surrey	83	8	38	0	37	8	33	8
Hertford	71	2	41	0	36	0	27	4
Bedford	72	3	44	10	36	0	28	4
Huntin.	67	11	———		32	6	24	6
Northa.	74	8	50	9	36	3	29	9
Rutland	76	9	———		39	0	———	
Leicestr.	80	9	———		35	8	28	5
Nottingh.	86	5	53	0	42	6	29	7
Derby..	90	0	———		———		30	8
Stafford	84	11	———		42	7	32	7
Salop . .	90	0	64	0	51	0	31	5
Herefor.	85	7	51	2	38	2	29	0
Worstr.	85	1	43	4	45	6	35	6
Warwic.	87	8	———		43	0	35	7
Wilts . .	74	0	———		38	0	31	10
Berks . .	78	7	———		31	6	32	10
Oxford .	78	2	———		39	4	31	11
Bucks.	75	8	———		35	0	33	3
Brecon .	91	2	54	4	42	11	24	0
Montgo	92	8	———		———		26	5
Radnor.	89	5	———		40	2	26	11

MARITIME COUNTIES.	Wheat.		Rye.		Barley		Oats.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Essex	80	8	39	0	37	0	37	6
Kent	84	0	41	0	36	6	38	0
Sussex	77	0	———		———		40	1
Suffolk	73	2	40	0	37	2	33	6
Cambridge	73	2	———		38	0	21	4
Norfolk	69	2	44	0	33	9	24	0
Lincoln	77	11	50	6	39	7	23	10
York	75	7	50	8	34	10	26	11
Durham	80	0	———		———		30	5
Northumberland	78	8	49	7	34	10	31	10
Cumberland . . .	80	2	59	7	48	5	34	4
Westmorland . .	88	7	62	2	49	4	34	10
Lancaster	83	0	———		39	1	30	7
Chester	79	0	———		———		25	4
Flint	None bought for Sale							
Denbigh	87	8	———		55	10	28	9
Anglesea	80	0	———		36	0	21	0
Carnarvon . . .	80	4	———		43	0	22	0
Merioneth . . .	88	4	68	0	64	0	32	0
Cardigan	80	0	———		———		———	
Pembroke . . .	75	8	———		35	8	———	
Carmarthen . .	93	10	———		48	8	———	
Glamorgan . . .	83	6	———		40	0	28	0
Gloucester . . .	84	0	———		41	2	30	3
Somerset	86	11	———		41	0	26	2
Monmouth . . .	100	2	———		———		———	
Devon	86	11	———		30	9	31	1
Cornwall	87	2	———		35	10	26	8
Dorset	77	5	———		32	0	37	6
Hants	77	4	———		38	0	35	0

Average of England and Wales.

Wheat 81s. 7d.; Rye 49s. 4d.; Barley 39s. 9d.; Oats 30s. 2d; Beans 45s. 2d.; Pease 44s 9d; Oatmeal 46s. 6d.

AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

THE wheats are generally harvested and got in, throughout the best parts of England; the oats and barley follow; the pease are no where a good crop, in many parts very bad; beans promise well. Harvest for all kinds is much forwarder than we expected, indeed, is quite finished, beans excepted, in many parts of South Britain. In the Northern and Western districts, the present may be deemed a forward season. Labourers are in plenty throughout, and the wages of labour upon much the same scale as last year. The old stocks of corn on hand are very sufficient.

On reference to our reports in the spring months, it will be found, that we announced what we then witnessed—a general blight, which continued, little or much, through the summer, until the commencement of the rains; after a fine and genial interval, it recommeuced abont ten days since, and affected vegetation for several days. The wheats in various quarters have been severely hurt, and particularly in Essex and Kent, part of Suffolk, and to the Westward, in Surry, Berkshire, Buckinghamshire, Herts, and Middlesex. There will be in consequence, much smutty and withered wheat this year, yet the quantity in gross promises to be large. Oats have been perhaps more affected by the blight than the wheats, and the former shell or scatter much in the field. The late storms and heavy rains having not done so much damage as might have been expected, from the shortness of the straw this season. Turnips and grasses very luxurient. Potatoes and roots in general promise a good crop. Hops will be a fair average crop, but perhaps the quality will not be very high. Wool generally down in price: the inferior sorts considerably so, indeed, nearly unsaleable.

Lean stock cheaper, store pigs excepted, which continue very dear. Good horses dear, inferior sorts unsaleable. Milch cows dear. Beef in Smithfield Market, 4s. to 5s. per stone, of 8lb. sinking the offal.—mutton 4s. 4d. to 5s.—veal 4s. to 6s.—lamb ditto,—pork 4s. 6d.—bacon 6s. to 6s. 8d.—Irish ditto 4s. 8d. to 5s. 4d.

Middlesex, August 25.

BILL of MORTALITY, from JULY 22, to AUG. 26, 1806.

CHRISTENED.			BURIED.		
Males	865	1701	Males	770	1451
Females	836		Femal.	681	
Whereof have died under two years old		519			

Between

2 and 5	151	60 and 70	101
5 and 10	65	70 and 80	55
10 and 20	63	80 and 90	34
20 and 30	98	90 and 100	6
30 and 40	115		
40 and 50	124		
50 and 60	117		

Peck Loaf 4s 5d, 4s 5d, 4s 5d. 4s 2d. 4s. 3d. — Salt 20s per Bushel: 4½ per lb.

PRICE OF STOCKS from JULY 25, to AUGUST 24, 1806, both inclusive.

By Messrs. Swift and Co. Stock Brokers, Old State Lottery Office, No. 11, Poultry.

N. B. The highest Price of the Day is marked in each Stock, except the Consols, and there the highest and lowest.

Date	Bank Stock	3 p. Cent Reduc.	3 per Cent Consols.	4 p Ct.	5 p. Ct. Navy.	5 p.Ct. 1797.	Long Anns.	Short Anns. 1778 1779	Imperial 3 p. Cents	Imper. Anns.	Irish 5p.Ct.	India Stock	India Bonds.	Exchcq. Bills.	Omnium loan, 1806
1806															
July															
26	—	62⅞	62⅜ 61⅞	81⅛	94⅞	—	17 15-16ths	—	—	8 7-16ths	—	—	1 dis.	Prem.	Prem.
28	—	63⅛	62 ⅜	81⅛	95⅛	—	18⅛	8¼	—	—	—	—	Do.	Do	Do.
29	212	63⅛	62⅛	81⅞	95⅛	—	18 1-16ths	—	—	8½	93	186	Do.	Do.	Do.
30	—	64	63⅜	82⅛	95½	—	18 3-16ths	—	63⅛	8 7-16ths	—	—	Do.	Do.	Do.
31	—	64⅛	63⅛	82⅛	95⅞	—	18¼	—	63⅛	8 7-16ths	93½	—	Do.	2 prem.	8½ pm.
Aug.	212½	64⅛	63⅝ 64⅛	83⅛	96⅛	—	18⅛	—	63½	8 9-16ths	—	187¼	Do.	Prem.	Prem.
2	—	65⅛	64⅛	84⅛	97⅛	—	18¼	—	—	8 9-16ths	94½	—	Do.	2 prem.	11¼
4	214	66⅛	65⅛ 6⅛	85⅛	99⅛	—	18 15-16ths	—	—	8⅝	—	—	Do.	3 prem.	12½
5	215	66⅜	66 5⅛	85⅛	99⅛	—	19	—	—	8 9-16ths	—	193½	Do.	Do.	12½
6	214	66⅞	65⅜ 6⅛	85½	99⅝	—	18 15-16ths	—	—	8⅝	—	—	Do.	Do.	12¾
7	—	65⅜	64⅜ 5	84⅜	98½	—	18 9-16ths	—	—	8 9-16.hs	94⅞	—	Do.	2 prem.	11½
8	212½	64⅛	64⅛ 3⅞	83⅛	96⅜	—	18⅛	—	63¼	8 9-16ths	—	187½	Do.	Do.	9¾
9	—	64¼	63⅜⅜	82⅛	95⅞	—	18⅛	—	63⅛	8½	93½	—	Do.	Do.	8½
11	214¾	65	64⅛ 3¾	83½	97⅜	—	18⅝	—	63½	—	—	—	Do.	1 prem	10
13	215	64⅜	64⅜ 3⅞	83⅜	97⅛	—	18½	—	63½	—	—	188½	Do.	Do.	9⅝
14	—	65⅜	64⅛ 3	83⅜	97⅜	—	18 7-16ths	1½	64⅛	8⅝	—	189¼	Do.	Do.	10⅛
15	214½	63½	63 1⅞	81⅛	95⅛	—	18	—	62⅜	—	93	—	Do.	Do.	8
16	—	63⅛	62⅛ 1¼	80⅞	94⅛	—	18	1½	—	—	—	—	Do.	Par.	6¾
18	214½	62⅜	62 1⅞	80⅞	944	—	17⅞	—	61⅞	—	92½	—	Do.	Do.	6 pm.
19	214	62¼	62⅛⅛	81⅛	94⅞	—	17 15-16ths	1 7-16ths	—	8½	—	—	2 dis.	Do.	6½ pm.
20	—	62⅜	62¼ 1⅞	80⅜	94½	—	17⅞	1 7-16ths	61½	8½	—	—	1 dis.	Do.	6 pm.
21	214	62⅛	61⅛⅛	80½	94¼	—	17¼	—	—	8½	—	18⅝	Do.	Do.	5½ pm.
22	214½	62⅜	61⅛⅛	80½	94⅜	—	17¼	—	61½	8⅛	—	183½	Do.	1 prem.	Par.
23	—	62⅛	61⅞ 2¼	81⅞	95⅛	—	17 15-16ths	—	—	—	—	—	Do.	Do.	7¼ pm.